密勒氏評論報

THE WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE FAR EAST

Formerly Millard's Review

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THE WEEKLY REVIEW
OF THE FAR EAST
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BUSINESS IN CHINA is coming back to "normalcy." Having caught the tail-end of the world wide depression that has followed the war, the past year and a half has been anything but bright in either the domestic or the foreign trade of the nation. Now, however, there are indications that conditions as they are will be accepted and that a revived energy will be exerted to bring about a gradual resumption of business on a pre-war basis. This does not mean that either imports or exports are showing any surprising increases in quantity or value, but there is that undertone of optimism for the future that speaks well for revived interest before the end of the present year, conditions being favorable. The spring is approaching with its usual augury for a relief of famine conditions and a generally better outlook for the Chinese inland. This augury, however, may not be as bright as it now appears owing to the unsettled political conditions. For the time being the Central Yangtse region is quiet but there is the possibility of a conflict between the forces of Sun Yat Sen, military leader of the Canton government, and those of Wu Pei-fu, representing the Peking government, in Hunan. Just what these operations will amount to cannot be predicted at the moment with any degree of accuracy but it is certain that if any fighting occurs the farmers will suffer from destroyed crops and looting, and the city dwellers will be mulct of funds and property both by force and by coercion. Szechuen, the barometer of the piece goods market, has come to more settled internal conditions but whether these will continue on through the spring and summer is questionable.

ALTHOUGH business as a general rule disregards political conditions in China they have their effect and disturbances show decidedly dulling influences on commercial conditions. The possibility of a clash between the forces General Chang Tso-ling of Mukden and General Wu Pei-fu over the supremacy in the Peking government has not been completely eliminated and this will have a depressing and disastrous effect on affairs in general in North China. Yet despite all of these seemingly adverse possibilities there is a decidedly brightening aspect in the markets of Shanghai, the trade center of China. The industrial development of the country is working inland and from various sections come reports of flour, cotton and other milling projects. Some of them are

seeking the assistance of foreign capital, either in machinery or in actual money, and others have everything necessary in the way of financing. Several cement plants have been sold by German manufacturers and will be erected soon. The sundry imports market is also showing the effect of keen German competition and these firms of that nationality who have returned to this field of their pre-war endeavors are extremely active. Just for the time being, their activity is being hampered by the general depression that still exists, the depreciation of the mark and increasing production costs but they seem to be building stably for the future.

THERE are no radical movements in exchange and most of the business being done is that of speculation. The banks are gradually reducing the load of commercial credits they have been carrying during the hard times and are giving a more stable tone to the whole commercial situation by a reluctance to open new credits except under the most favorable conditions. The native bank rates of interest are comparatively low and money generally with them is easier. The stock exchanges, which as an element of unwise speculation have had a disastrous effect, have practically all gone into liquidation or have otherwise settled their affairs. Some of a more stable nature, however, are continuing their operations. The foreign firms are retrenching by further reducing their overhead expenses and are using much more care and caution in the extension of credits to Chinese firms in view of their past experiences. The general business structure of the Chinese seems to be on a more sound footing and those firms which have come through the crisis are gradually improving their position. The whole movement seems to be that of "putting the house in order" for future developments. China's foreign trade has been on the increase for a number of years and there seems to be no reason why it will not continue so. The period about to terminate has been one of great value in experience, if costly in terms of money, and has given concrete evidence that the markets of China cannot be dipped into for huge profits and left but must be continually cultivated. Chinese and foreign commercial institutions alike have been convinced of the necessity of laying by in the more prosperous times for the periods of depression ahead. It would seem safe to make the statement that business in China generally is on a more sound basis than it has been since the beginning of the war. The period of inflation is over and the consequent period of depression is nearing an end. The mushroom growths of the war period have passed out of existance and those firms that are left are now capable of carrying on in a more extensive, although more conservative, manner.

THE ATTEMPT BY TWO Koreans upon the life of Baron Tanaka, which we recorded in our last issue under the heading *The Week in the Far East*, has produced an unusual assortment of far-fetched explanations. The plain facts seem to be that the assassination was attempted by two nervous and inexperienced men, who waited for the Baron during a large part of the day and then began shooting without undertaking to find out just where the Baron might be. But the newspapers delight in creating a sense of intimacy with bloodthirsty pacts, revolutionary associations, and anarchistic bands. They have made of this attempted assassination a plot that spreads until it includes, as was to be expected, the Bolsheviki and Lenin and Trotsky. No reference has been seen as to the hand of the Kaiser but that is probably because the Kaiser has gone out of style as the author of all evil. It gives the good citizens of Shanghai a fine feeling of importance that the plots and schemes of the revolutionists should be fixed for a brief moment upon the local waterfront, and it is this feeling that the newspapers enjoy feeding. One who has followed the history of the Japanese occupation and government of Korea needs no Russian plot or anarchistic scheme to explain an attempt on the part of a Korean to shoot a prominent Japanese official. The month of March, 1919, with its torture and its imprisonment, its burning and shooting, is in itself a sufficient explanation for the shots that were fired in Shanghai. We need look no further, need turn up no strange paths, nor need we look to Russia, the moon or Mars for the explanation. This is no defense of assassination as a political method or of killing as means of political advertising. The method of the assassin is despised and held in contempt by most Americans and British All we desire to point out is that after the occurrences of March, 1919, it is easy to explain the fact that there are young men, fugitives from their own country of Korea, in all parts of the Far East who are willing to make an answer in kind to the methods that were used against their own country three years ago. If the Japanese themselves had been dealt with by an alien power as the Koreans have they would probably make the same answer.

REPORTS FROM VARIOUS sources in the United States indicate that the people of the nation are beginning to seek intimate information with regard to China and are at last becoming articulate. More than that, one report declares, they are beginning to become pessimistic. The news columns of the American press are beginning to be filled with the machinations of Wu Pei-fu, General Chang Tso-ling, the debacle of the Peking Cabinet, the Canton situation and such other truths on the actual state of government in China. For a long period there has been almost no news information available on China for the average American and now there seems to be an astounding rush for which he is not prepared. Having been more familiar with the China of the empire and of the Temple of Heaven, it is disconcerting to be turned about to face a country that is utterly disorganized and the prey of self-seeking, grafting and avaricious politicians. Added to this, the defalcation of the Peking government of the Continental and Commercial Bank loan has received widespread publicity giving a feeling of uneasiness to bankers and merchants since this is the first loan upon which China has ever defaulted. What the facts actually are in the case makes no difference. This is also a somewhat disillusioning statement to the people who contributed to the famine relief funds and to other similar funds for charitable work in China. Without apparently realizing it, the militarists and politicians are slowly bringing their country into the deepest discredit and disgrace in all parts of the world. Thus far there is no saving virtue in matters of finance or administration. The way is being paved for any radical reactionary move advocated that may be in the next twenty-five years for China and all on account of the short-sightedness of those constituting her present governing class. It is to be expected that the anti-Christian movement in Peking will be given world wide circulation in the news with perhaps a few sensational interpretations and this again will reflect no particular credit upon the nation. The Chinese as a people and an entity are having their birthright sold by a few misguided members of the younger generation and by the despotic workings of their military leaders. Too much emphasis cannot be placed on the fact that

China today faces one of the most delicate and dangerous situations in her entire history, ancient as it is.

The Far Eastern Advisers of the U. S. at the Conference

IT was reported upon several occasions during the progress of the Washington Conference, that members of the various foreign delegations, who attended the meeting, expressed surprise and admiration at the thoroughness of the information which the American delegation possessed regarding matters that came under the general heading of "Pacific and Far Eastern Problems." At the various conferences granted by Secretary Hughes to the newspaper correspondents, he was often asked for information regarding matters pertaining to the Far East that required detailed information. Although Secretary Hughes has never visited the Far East, he seemed to have an excellent knowledge of the underlying principles pertaining to that part of the world.

Secretary Hughes naturally was forced to rely upon the "technical experts," as they were called, for his knowledge of China, Japan and Siberia and the Pacific. Probably the most useful sources of information in book form that were used at the Conference were: *Treaties and Agreements With and Pertaining to China* by MacMurray and *Foreign Rights and Interests in China* by Dr. W. W. Willoughby. Outside of these authoritative works, Secretary Hughes relied upon confidential documents pertaining to various matters affecting the Far East, that had been prepared in advance by the American technical experts. It has been said, and probably with truth, that Secretary Hughes has an almost super-human power of going through a mass of documents and being able to grasp the essential facts.

The technical experts on Pacific and Far Eastern Questions attached to the American Delegation were as follows: (the pictures and a brief biographical sketch of some of them appear herewith) John V. A. MacMurray, chief of the Far Eastern Division, Department of State; D. C. Poole, chief of the Division on Russian Affairs; Prof. E. T. Williams of the University of California; N. T. Johnson, Consular Inspector at Large in China; E. L. Neville, formerly consul in Japan; Prof. G. H. Blakeslee of Clark University; Stanley K. Hornbeck, formerly of the University of Wisconsin; F. J. Abbott, Commercial Attache in Japan; F. P. Lockhar, Far Eastern Division; J. P. Jameson, former consul at Nanking; Robert F. Leonard, of the State Department; F. L. Mayer, J. O. Denby and J. L. Donaldson, Department of State. To these names should be added Major W. S. Drysdale and Major Eichelberger, both of the Military Intelligence Division, and formerly located in Peking and Walter S. Rogers, an expert on electrical communications, Department of State.

In addition to the technical experts there were, of course, a number of others attached to the American delegation who were familiar with the Far East. Among these were: Mrs. Eleanor Franklin Egan, the writer; Henry P. Fletcher, Under-secretary of State; Herbert C. Hoover, Secretary of Commerce: General John J. Pershing, Representative Stephen G. Porter, chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee of the House of Representatives; Rear Admiral W. L. Rogers, William Boyce Thompson, Edward Bell, Counselor of the American Embassy, Tokyo; Philip Fatchin, head of the Press Division; Admiral Robert E. Coontz.

Edwin Lowe Neville
Expert on Matters Pertaining to Japan

Mr. Neville entered the U. S. Consular service as a student interpreter at Tokyo in 1907. He served as U. S. Consul at various places in Japan, at Antung, China and in Formosa. His last station was at Nagasaki, from which point he returned to Washington for service in the Far Eastern Division of the State Department. Mr. Neville speaks and reads the Japanese language.

John V. A. MacMurray
American Observer at the Shantung Negotiations

Mr. MacMurray was one of the two Americans, the other being Edward Bell of Tokyo, who had the

interesting job of "sitting in" on the "conversations' between the Chinese and Japanese delegations at the Washington Conference when the Shantung Question was under consideration. The Shantung meetings dragged out over the best part of two months and the minutes if they are ever printed should make a library in themselves. Mr. MacMurray is chief of the Far Eastern Division of the Department of State at Washington, having served previously as councillor and first secretary at the American Legation at Peking and in same capacity at the Embassy at Tokyo. He has also had diplomatic experience in Siam and Russia. He is the editor of *Treaties and Agreements with and Concerning China, 1894 to 1919* a two volume work of incalculable value to students of the Far East. Mr. MacMurray is a graduate of Princeton and his wife was Miss Lois R. Goodnow of Baltimore.

Dr. E. T. Williams

Expert on China

Dr. Williams, professor of Oriental Languages at the University of California, served during the Washington Conference as an expert on matters pertaining to China. Dr. William's knowledge of China was acquired in a long service that began as interpreter at the U. S. Consulate in Shanghai in 1896. From 1898 to 1901 he served as translator to the Chinese government and then he became language secretary at the American Legation at Peking. In 1908 he was appointed Consul-general at Tientsin and in 1911 he was called back to Washington as assistant chief of the Division of Far Eastern Affairs at the State Department. In 1913 he was back in Peking as American Charge d'Affaires and then returned to Washington as chief of the Far Eastern Division. In 1918 he went to Paris with the American Delegation to the Peace Conference and served as a technical adviser. After the Paris Conference he returned to Washington and appeared before the Foreign Relations Committee of the U. S. Senate as an expert witness on the Shantung investigation.

Dr James F. Abbott

Technical Expert on Japan and Siberia

Dr. Abbott, who served as an expert at the Conference on matters pertaining to Japan and Siberia, acquired his knowledge of things Japanese as teacher in the prefectural commercial school in the Japanese province of Ouri and in the Imperial Naval Academy. He resigned just before the Russo-Japanese War and returned to America by way of Siberia and Russia. He returned to the Far East in 1907, 1909 and 1918 for special study and investigation in both China and Japan. In 1919 he was commissioned a captain in the Military Intelligence Division in charge of economic intelligence on the Far East. After the armistice at the close of the European War he was appointed commercial attache

Nelson T. Johnson

Matters Pertaining to China

in Japan which position he still holds. Last year he was sent on a special mission to investigate conditions in the Far Eastern Republic at Chita. Prof. Abbott is a graduate of Leland Stanford and Chicago universities

Mr. Johnson, who served during the Washington Conference as an expert on China questions, has just been appointed Consular Inspector at Large in China. He began his service in China as student interpreter at Peking in 1907, and after two years was assigned to the American Consulate at Mukden. After serving as vice-consul at Harbin and Hankow he was transferred to Shanghai where he served as deputy consul-general and interpreter. He also served as Mixed Court assessor at Shanghai and, in addition, exercised judicial jurisdiction in civil and criminal cases in the American consular court. In 1914 he was assigned Chungking as consul, but before reaching his post was sent to Changsha. In 1918 he was assigned to Shanghai and then recalled to the State Department for special duties.

Walter S. Rogers

Expert on Electrical Communications

Mr. Rogers is the American representative on the International Communication Conference which met in Washington early in 1921. His American associates were Admiral Benson, then head of the U. S. Shipping Board, Norman Davis of the State Department, and former Postmaster General Burleson. This conference was organized for the purpose of placing electrical communications throughout the world on the same basis as has been accomplished by the International Postal Union in the matter of mails and posts. Mr. Rogers spent several months in China during 1916-17 where he investigated news facilities and communications. He has had extensive newspaper experience and was an important factor in the distribution of news through the Committee on Public Information during the European War and at the Paris Conference. It has been said that Mr. Rogers knows more about cables and wireless than anyone else in America.

Philip H. Patchin

Chief of the Press Section of the American Delegation

Americans from the Far East, especially newspaper men who attended the Washington Conference, felt entirely at home with "Phil" Patchin at the head of the press section. Mr. Patchin formerly served as Peking correspondent of the *China Press* of Shanghai. Mr. Patchin's small job at the Conference was to keep some five hundred newspaper men of all nationalities and from all parts of the world entirely satisfied. At present Mr. Patchin is assistant to the president of the Standard Oil Company of California, but since his experiences as a newspaper man in China he has been in South America, Cuba and Europe during the European War. During the administration of Philander C. Knox as Secretary of State, Mr. Patchin organized and became chief of the Division of Foreign Intelligence.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck

Special Expert on Matters Pertaining to China

Dr. Hornbeck received his first introduction into Chinese affairs in 1909 when he became an instructor in the Chinese government colleges. It was here that he acquired that understanding of political conditions in the Far East, which enabled him to write his *Contemporary Politics in the Far East*, a book quite necessary for an understanding of the situation in China and other countries with interests in that part of the world. Dr. Hornbeck is a graduate of the University of Colorado and was one of the early American Rhodes scholars to England. He served for a time as professor of political science at the University of Wisconsin. At the Paris Peace Conference he served as an expert on Far Eastern Affairs. For several years he has served as a tariff expert on the U. S. Tariff Commission, but recently has been assigned to special work in the economics division of the Department of State.

J. B. P.

Getting at the Facts*

BY C. F. REMER

PEKING; *A Social Survey* is a book of some five hundred pages which presents a cross section of the city of Peking. It covers the fields that are generally included under the general heading of sociology. There are chapters on population, health, education, commercial life, recreation, prostitution,-called the "social evil" though this use of the word "social" is plainly inconsistent with the use of the same word in other places in the book—poverty and philanthropy, and prisons. In addition, there are chapters on the history, the government and the geography of the city, there is a report of the study of a certain district in the city, and there are chapters on religious work and on the Peking Community Service Group, an association that undertook to do some of the things that the survey showed to be needed in Peking. The field work that went into the making of this study began, we are told, in September, 1918, and was not finally completed until December, 1919. The author does the reader the honor of printing the tables of statistics that were brought together as the result of this work in a series of appendices so that he may study them himself and come to his own conclusions. In a further appendix he gives the sets of questions that were used and in doing this he has provided future workers in the same field in other cities with some of the means of getting work under way. These details may be uninteresting to the general reader but they are the surest evidence that the work deserves serious attention as a piece of scientific endeavor. The whole study is marked by a sincerity of tone; its conclusions are presented with restraint and it creates a feeling of confidence in the disinterestedness of those who did the work and in their honest attempts at a scientific statement of things as they have been found to be.

The general picture of Peking that this book presents is a pleasant surprise and the reason is well expressed by Mr. Robert A. Woods in his foreword. "It brings surprise," says Mr. Woods, "not so much by what is strange as by the essentially human lineaments which it discloses." In other words the people of Peking are quite like ordinary human beings anywhere. One is tempted to proceed with the guess that the people of China as a whole are ordinary human beings and to agree with a recent writer who concludes, after an extended visit to China, that if the English, or the French, or the Germans, or the Americans were subjected for generations to the influences that have made the Chinese what they are, these peoples would be little different from the Chinese as we find them. There is an excellent debate upon this subject to be found in the files of the *American Journal of Sociology* by anyone who cares to take the trouble of looking it up. The conclusion that the debaters come to is that the Chinese are like the rest of the world with a little difference—and the same thing might be said of all of us.—but it is just this little difference that is of importance, and sometimes of supreme importance.

Preconcieved notions about China are dangerous, not because they are usually wrong, but for the surprising reason that they are usually right. A shrewd observer of human nature would make few mistakes if he undertook to guess what any Chinese would do under certain circumstances, but these mistakes would stand out. This book furnishes more than an example of the way in which facts contradict the apparently well-founded guesses that might be made about conditions in China.

The solidarity of the Chinese family is the explanation of many things in China. One might suppose from this that where the Chinese is, there his family will be; but it is not so simple as this. Mr. Gamble's study gives the information that there are 174 males to 100 females in the city of Peking. This is partly explained by the fact that Peking has a large number of students and, if Mr. Gamble's statistics are accurate, an astounding number of "expectant officials." It is estimated that, although there are only some 5,000 positions in the government, there are no less than 110,000 men in Peking who have come there with the hope that they will be able to secure some office. But the students and the "expectant officials" do not explain the fact that it is in the industrial and commercial sections of the city that the proportion of men is highest. "On the streets where the proportion of shops is high the men constitute from 80 to 100 percent of the population." In the sections of the city outside the Chien Men there are from 302 to 739 males to every 100 females. If the same thing is true in other cities of China the information is of the greatest importance. The labor problem of a city like Shanghai must be regarded from a different viewpoint if we have in such a city a great number of men whose families are living in the villages and on the farms. It may be that the housing problem is of first importance in the new industrial centers that are growing up in China.

By deductive reasoning and by generalization from the facts that come to the attention it is easy to come the conclusion that suicide is much more prevalent in China than in Western countries. Mr. Gamble's satatistics do not bear this out. "The Peking suicide rate", he says, "is practically the same as is found in American cities of about the same size."

Other examples might be given but these two are enough to show that something more than shrewd observation and deductive reasoning is required to get at the truth about social conditions in China. Studies like this one from Peking must form the basis of any program for the reform of social conditions. Preconcieved notions, whether they are held by Chinese or by foreigners, must be subjected to close scrutiny. Without accurate information this is impossible.

*Peking; A Social Survey. Conducted under the auspices of the Princeton University Center in China and the Peking Young Men's Christian Association. By Sidney D. Gamble, M. A., assisted by John Stewart Burgess, M. A. Foreword by G. Sherwood Eddy and Robert A. Woods. New York; George H. Doran Company; 1921.

Other conclusions that Mr. Gamble arrives at might be considered buf there is no reason for depriving the reader of the pleasure and the satisfaction of reading these these things for himself

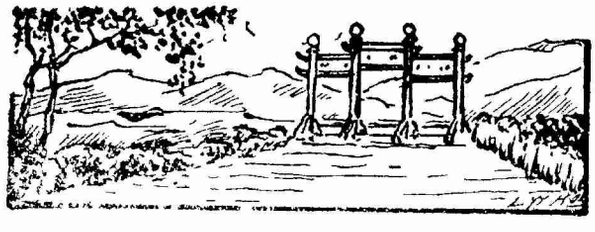
If there is a general criticism to be made of the book it is a criticism that applies to the cross section method where ever it is used. A cross section enables the observer to see how things are today and what the relations are between them. It makes remedies and improvements and changes seem easy and desirable The other method, which we may call the historical or the method of getting at the truth by making a longitudinal section—if the metaphor will stand the strain-makes the observer conservative. He sees how things have come to be as they are, how much change and adaptation there has been in the course of time. If this book had in it more appreciation of the history and the background of the facts, if it had more comparison in it, it would be improved.

This criticism is made with the knowledge of the fact that one of the services of Mr Gamble to the student of social conditions in China is that he provides the material for comparison, that he is giving us just what is needed for references to be made to conditions as they were in 1919. For this he will receive the tribute of many and his name will appear in countless footnotes.

It would be interesting to enter upon a full discussion of the information and the conclusions presented by Mr. Gamble's chapter on commercial life. He touches upon one of the problems of Chinese economic life that is likely to prove of great importance in the next decade in China, the relation of the old Chinese guilds to the modern industrial development that is characteristic of China's cities today. "Already," to quote from the book, "the Cotton Weaving Guild in South Chihli with some six hundred thousand members is beginning this fight for life,"

The book presents upwards of a thousand examples of the human side of the changes that are taking place in China. It presents the effects of these changes upon the ordinary people of China. It is an encyclopedia of facts, of instances, and of examples. It makes thinking necessary and the provoking of thought upon the social and economic problems of present day China is a great service to a country most of whose leaders seem to be involved in the consideration of politics.

During the month of May, 1922, Shanghai is to be the scene of a China National Christian Conference for which great preparations are being made. The Christians in China seem to be looking around, to be taking stock, to be considering the future. They are, in short, in search of a program. It is a fortunate coincidence that the book which is here under consideration has appeared in China at this time, for the evident purpose of the author is to direct the attention of the Christians to the sort of program that, in his opinion, ought to be followed. The next important step in the progress of Christianity, in China says Mr. Gamble, ought to be in the application of Christian principles to the social life of the people. For this we need scientific studies and a program. Mr. Gamble has done his best to provide a useful scientific study and he has succeeded.



The American Senator's Fear of "Coolie" Labor

BY J. B. POWELL

AMERICAN merchants primarily interested in the development of American trade in China, assisted by several thousand manufacturers in various parts of the United States, have been trying for several months to induce Congress to pass a measure known as the China Trade Act. The bill which carries the title of "H. R. 4810," has passed both houses, but in different and conflicting forms, and is pending before the Senate and House conference composed of Senators Cummings of Iowa, Brandegee of Connecticut, Walsh of Montana and of the House, Dyer of Missouri, Volstead of Minnesota and Sumner of Texas.

The bill contains two features considered essential if America is to hold its foothold in the rapidly expanding trade of the modern Chinese Republic. These are, first, Federal incorporation with strict regulation and supervision that will prevent abuses now prevalent under lax state incorporation, and second, taxation equality for the American firm on business done in China in competition with the British, French, Germans and Japanese. Strictly speaking the China Trade Act has been before Congress for about five years, but no serious attention was paid to it until January 1921 when the American Chamber of Commerce of China sent a delegation to Washington to give testimony in support of the bill. Altogether about a dozen American business men resident in China have gone to Washington (exactly half way around the world) at their own expense to urge upon members of Congress the urgent necessity of this legislation if this country is to participate in China's foreign commerce which now amounts to well over a billion dollars annually and of which our percentage is ridiculously small, except in a few lines where America has practically a monopoly of production.

Outside of opposition on the part of certain foreign interests that do not desire to have Americans as competitors in the China trade, there has not been, until recently, any domestic opposition to the passage of the China Trade Act. The recent opposition, which I refer to, is headed by Senator Atlee Pomerene of Ohio and because of the bearing of his opposition to our whole foreign trade program it is considered important to discuss it in detail. Before entering into the discussion, however, it should be understood that American merchants reside in China and do business in China under American law. This is due to our extraterritorial treaties with China which date back nearly three-quarters of a century and which were one of the subjects discussed in the recent Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament. In practical terms it amounts to this: An American business man may be engaged in business at Chengtu, the capital of Szechuen Province in China. His business may consist chiefly in the purchase of American products and selling them to the Chinese. In spite of the fact that this American merchant is conducting his business on the opposite side of the world and his only connection with the United States is through the purchase of American products the United States Government considers him a domestic merchant and places him in the same class from the standpoint of taxation, and incorporation as it places the merchant, who operates a retail shoe store in Hannibal, Mo. From the standpoint of governmental policy, the American merchant in Chengtu, China, is

not supposed to compete with anyone except other American merchants; it refuses to recognize the fact that the American merchant abroad must compete not only with his fellow citizens, who may happen to also have businesses there, but with merchants of other nationalities.

This provides a sufficient background or setting for Senator Pomerene's arguments against the American merchant in a foreign country. His arguments were in the form of a letter which he sent to a number of manufacturers in his home state of Ohio:

"I prefer to say that I am more interested in having American firms on an equal footing whether they are in this country or are in some other country. It must be borne in mind that it costs the American Government more money to protect Americans abroad that it does at home. This, however, to me is a minor matter.

"The scheme of those doing business abroad contemplates that they shall be exempted from all American taxes, income, excess profits or corporation taxes. Reduce to its final analysis such a law means that if two firms are located in Cleveland, with equal capital and equipment, manufacturing goods for the Chinese market, both pay the same taxes of the American Government; but if one of these corporations sees fit to move its business to China, it is to be relieved from all excess profits, income and corporation taxes.

"In other words, we are to encourage American capital to move its plant to China and to employ coolie labor, and we pay this capital a premium by relieving it of all of this kind of taxation, while the other company which remains in Cleveland, employs American labor, is placed at a disadvantage, and must pay all of these taxes.

"I cannot see my way clear to vote to encourage American capital to go abroad and employ coolie labor by relieving it from taxation, while I compel the manufacturer who stays at home to pay these taxes and employ American labor, which, of course he ought to do."

The writer submitted copies of the foregoing letter by Senator Pomerene to three national organizations which have been laboring for a number of years to extend American foreign trade to the far corners of the world. Needless to state all three of the organizations have an extensive membership in the Senator's home state of Ohio. The answers follow:

No. 1.—Senator Pomerene's attitude seems to us to resolve itself into this: When asked if he prefers to have American capital idle here at home or in China, he replies, "I would rather have it idle here at home."

No. 2.—It is of course easy to point out that the issue is not between two American concerns located in Cleveland as contrasted with one American concern in Cleveland and one in China, the latter not paying taxes; it is rather a question of an American concern in China, a Japanese concern in China, or a German concern in China. Starting on the basis that there are going to be business concern in China, experience indicates that having some of those concerns American is going to lead to an increase in American business. If an American manufacturer of shoe machinery, or pumps, or electrical equipment, or agricultural implements, or corsets, finds that in order to do business within a particular foreign market it is essential that he should do his manufacturing locally, to be inside the tariff boundary, and to take advantage of local labor and other conditions, it is rather strong to attack his patriotism for desiring to share in such business at all. All over Europe there are concerns locally incorporated, but American in conception, capital, and management, operating as local concerns because it is the only way in which they can compete in those markets. The existance of such concerns unquestionably leads to the increased sale of American equipment and supplies, and the profits from the enterprises accrue to the United States, which they simply would not do if Americans were not to participate in the business as the local tariff and other conditions made necessary. I personally fail to see anything unpatriotic in all this, and to me it seems a short-sighted policy not to authorize American concerns to operate locally in China on a basis similar to that of their competitors as well as in other countries where, operating under one uniform local law, by the law of foreign countries the Americans and all the rest are on an equal competitive basis.

No. 3.—It seems to me childish that anyone should argue that an American corporation will move its business to China in order to be relieved from taxation in this country. I do not think any manufacturer would consider such a step. On the other hand, if he were exempted from taxation in China he might find it profitable to establish a branch in that territory and share with our British and other competitors in the business that can be secured there. By so doing the export trade of the United States would be materially increased and any increase in business means additional revenue to our Government. It seems to me a short sighted policy to hamper the expansion of trade as a whole just because the Government may lose an invisible revenue. The Government is not getting any revenue from China today in proportion to the taxes obtainable were there a big trade with that vast country. Furthermore, America's foreign trade cannot expand in the proportion that it should if we do not get from our Congressmen broader views on international trade relations. It is an old story, if we limit business expansion we will by reason therefore limit our prosperity. In reply to the Senator's argument regarding the employment of coolie labor, it might be in order to point out to him that in spite of the cheapness of this labor China's productive capacity is far smaller than any other nation of the world. I am sure that if an American plant is erected in China the principal employes will be American, which means that more American goods will be purchased and again we come to the point that America's export trade as a whole will be benefirted and the Government gets more taxes.

The orgnizations whose officials are quoted above are the Chamber of Commerce of the United States, the National Foreign Trade Council and the American Manufacturers Export Association. It may safely be assumed that these three organizations include in their active memberships the business men of the United States who control a majority of the business of this country, domestic as well as foreign.

Assuming that Senator Pomerene's arguments represent his genuine opinion and are not made for political effect, they symbolize a rather serious situation that exists in our higher legislative body in respect to our whole foreign trade program, investments as well as direct selling. Senator Pomerene has among his constituents in Ohio probably as many business men who are interested in foreign trade as any senator in the Congress. That he is not alone in his views is shown by the *Congressional Record* for October 19 and 20 of last year when he and others of like mind were able to summon sufficient strength to defeat, by a majority of five votes, a clause in th

general revenue act of November 23, 1921 which was designed to further the development of foreign trade.

Lord Riddel, the London publisher who accompanied the British delegation to the Washington Conference on Limitation of Armament, in a speech before a responsible trade body upon his return to England, stated that America was bound to have foreign markets if the country was to maintain its present high labor status. The British business men were anxious to learn the possible effect of the Washington Conference upon American participation in the markets of the Orient and especially China. It does not, of course, require a statement by an Englishman to convince Americans that we must have foreign markets, but possibly the reprinting of his impressions here will help to show American business men that our policies and tendencies and political handicaps are being closely observed. I might also apply to our own case a statement by Mr. Lloyd George made soon after the armistice, to the effect that England had to maintain her foreign markets or several million inhabitants of the British Isles would have to emigrate. Applying this to our own case we may assume that we have got to maintain our foreign markets or several millions of persons engaged in manufacturing, raising cotton, wheat, and live stock will be forced before long to get into some other line of business.

The trouble with the state of mind which is now prevalent in our chief law—making body is due to an absolute lack of understanding of the essentials of foreign trade in respect to our present financial and industrial situation. If Senator Pomerene were asked to define foreign trade he doubtless would tell you that it consisted in manufacturing in Ohio and selling in some foreign country. If you told him that Japan, for instance, had passed a tariff law preventing the importation of automobile tires from Ohio, then he doubtless would advise you "to quit trying to sell to the Japanese and stay at home." If you told him that a German manufacturer had, in cooperation with some Chinese started a factory *in China* to manufacture electrical equipment and that in consequence Ohio firms were being undersold, then he would say, "well let the China market go and stay at home." In other words, he would have the Ohio manufacturer cease his selling efforts abroad and become content with domestic trade when the point is reached when it is impossible to manufacture *in Ohio* and sell in foreign lands. He overlooks entirely the fact that if one Ohio manufacturer is enabled by a broad governmental policy to extend his operations abroad, that the same opportunity on the same basis may be enjoyed by other Ohio manufacturers. He overlooks entirely the fact there is more than one way of killing a cat in foreign trade and that we have about arrived at the place where we have got to use all of the methods.

The Ohio manufacturer (to continue to use this as an example) will manufacturer automobile tires in Ohio and sell in China through regular channels just as long as he can do so and meet competition. But when an English, German, Japanese or Chinese manufacturer erects a factory in China, then Mr. Ohio has got to do likewise if he wants to hold the market and the American, Government should, yes must, give him every facility for doing so. Suppose Mr. Ohio is enterprising and decides that if a German can operate a factory in China, then there should be no reason why an American can't do likewise. So he appropriates a half million dollars, gets a Chinese partner with a similar amount and they build a factory. Immediately this factory opens up a market for American machinery, quite possibly it can use a great deal of the out-of-date machinery that is cluttering up the Ohio plant. The China factory confines itself to the cheaper and rougher grades for the simple reason that Chinese labor at its present unskilled state can produce no other kind. But the tires produced are American tires made by American machinery. The market is held against foreign competition and as a result and by the very force of his enterprise, Mr. Ohio still holds the market for his higher grades of tires produced by skilled Ohio labor. This American tire factory out in China provides a market for hundreds of other American lines from general repairs and supplies to window glass and roofing material. It also provides posts for several young and enterprising Ohio engineers and factory superintendents with a broadened vision of international trade and America's place in it. The financial operations necessary in the enterprise also helped American banking and if the bonds were sold back in Ohio a profitable form of investment was provided for some of Mr. Pomerene's other constituents who also believed in fostering foreign trade.

Whenever I read an argument on foreign commerce such as Senator Pomerene was sponsor for, I am reminded of the recent cartoon by Boardman Robinson which pictured two politicians discussing the meaning of the term, "economics." One of them asked the other what the word meant and the other answered, "I don't know, but it certainly plays hell with politics."

The point that a great many of us overlook when considering the development in our foreign trade in certain markets such as China, Japan, Siberia, India, Straits Settlements, Netherland East Indies and so on, is the fact that most of these lands are on the verge of a great industrial development. The development has already started in Japan and it is coming rapidly in China and India. Outside of South America these nations constitute about our only remaining open markets. We have simply got to get into a position to participate on an even basis with competition which we meet. The fact that we do not participate will have but little effect upon the ultimate development of these countries except that European made goods and machinery will be used where our own products might have been installed. But if we do not participate in the development of such countries as China and Siberia, then others will participate and ultimately monopolize absorb to our possible future detriment. If we participate, then we may naturally expect the weight of our influence to have its proper bearing in the ultimate outcome. If we had maintained our trade with China during the last sixty years as actively and aggressively as we conducted it in the eighty years previous to 1860, there is no question but what our influence would have changed and modified the forces that have developed in the Orient and which constituted the chief subject of consideration at the Washington Conference. During the Washington Conference we heard a great deal about the Open Door of Equal Opportunity. I wonder how many of us have over considered the value of a diplomatic "open door" if Congress refuses to provide the legislative machinery necessary for the American merchant to enter the door opened through diplomatic means. If Congress doesn't so act, then our Conference efforts will have been largely in vain, from a material standpoint for we merely opened up a market for our competitors to enjoy.

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Rice Investigation in America

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IN early days the United States was not a rice growing country and very little rice was consumed by its people. In 1904 there were in United States only 662,000 acres in rice, with an average yield of 31.9 bushels per acre. In 1920 the United States had 1,337,000 acres of rice with an average of 40.2 bushels per acre. In this twenty years time the United States has made a wonderful advancement in this rice industry and it is still progressing. No one can foretell what will be America's position in the world's production of rice, but one thing is sure, that in a few years' time it is certain to be one of the leading rice producing countries in the world.

The principal rice region of the United States lies on the Gulf Coastal Plain (Louisiana and Texas). In recent years California has also come to be one of the leading States in rice production. The Office of Cereal Investigation in the Department of Agriculture has done a considerable amount of work in rice improvement. It has its cooperative stations at Crowley, La., and at Biggs, Cal.

To the Chinese people the American progress in rice during recent years is exceedingly interesting. A brief discussion of prevailing practice in the rice belt and also the experimental methods used in the Rice Experiment Stations will be presented in the following paragraphs.

Rice Region Along the Mississippi River

The narrow strip of alluvial land along the Mississippi river of which 89,000 acre are now in rice is one of the most promising regions in the United States. Its soils are exceedingly fertile. The general topography is nearly, level, with enough slope to drain. The land is much lower than the river, and the whole region is protected by huge and strongly built levees.

On acount of these favorable conditions practice of rice culture is somewhat different from that in other regions. The seed is sown broadcast with a line spreader at the rate of 100 pounds per acre. After sowing, irrigation water is immediately turned on and the water is held there for twently-four hours. This length of time is just is sufficient for all the seed to swell and germinate. After that length of time water is immediately drained off the field, for under sogged condition rice seed will not germinate but is subject to rot. This prompt drainage is made possible largely by the fact that the land is slightly rolling. When the plants are about 6 to 8 inches in height, the field is again irrigated. The purpose of this second irrigation is mainly to drown the weeds in the field, the seed of which are abundant in river water. At this time it is indeed a keen competition between rice plants and weeds to fight for a place in the field. Weeds can be drowned only in their early stages. When they are larger it is impossible to eradicate them by means of water. Therefore it is very important for the farmer to know the exact stage at which he should turn on the water in the field. But at the time of this second irrigation root maggots sometimes develop and attack the young plants under water. Under such conditions the field should be immediately drained, for these larvee can live only in water. Indeed, there is no definite rule to follow as to when to irrigate and when to drain after the second irrigation. All depends upon the development of the field conditions and also the judgement of the farmer himself.

The most interesting detail to study in that region is the irrigation system. When walking on the levee one will see the big siphon pipes one end dipping in the river and the other connecting with the rice field. Siphoning is started by suction which is accomplished by a hand pump on the highest point on the siphon. When the water surface is low, it is necessary to pump up the water to a higher level by a crude oil engine so that siphoning may take place. Practically every farmer has his own pipes and pumping plant. It is the cheapest method of irrigating the rice field, where these natural conditions prevail. In some places where the rice fields are located far away from the river, a powerful crude oil engine is used, and water is lifted to 30 or 40 feet and flows into small canals from which the fields at a distance are irrigated.

Undoubtedly the water from the river is very fertile, but it has its disadvantage. It carries with it many weed seed which are certainly a great source of troubles in rice growing. In the author's opinion, double screens should be provided at the entrance of the siphon so that weeds may be collected on the screens. The screens may be removed and cleaned as condition demands. By this means considerable amount of weeds may be kept out while the benefit of the use of the river water may be utilized.

The other interesting feature in that region is the general lay-out of the field. The field is divided into small cuts which are bordered by temporary small levees. There is only one permanent levee which is on the side of the field toward the river. By the use of the small levee it is very obvious that the cost of labor in preparing these levees every year is materially less, almost every foot of the land is utilized, and the plowing of the land is greatly facilitated.

In spite of the fact that America is a country of machinery, the harvest in that region is largely done by hand labor. Sickles and cradles are extensively used for cutting the rice.

Rice Experiment Station at Crowley, La.

That station was established in 1909 on an old abandoned farm. It is one of the three agricultural experiment stations in the United States which are entirely devoted to the interest of rice culture. Like the one at Biggs, California, it is a state institution, affiliated with the United States Department of Agriculture.

The experiments which the station has been conducting may be briefly stated as follows:

Nursey

This work may be considered as the foundation in rice improvement. The field for this kind of work is carefully selected and prepared in the previous season, for any weed seed or other rice left in the soil may render the experiment very difficult. The method used in this work is what is called the head-to-row method. That is to say, a single panicle of rice is planted to the row. The panicles or heads of rice are generally selected in the field the previous season. The vitality of two year old rice is doubtful since in most cases they fail to germinate. Selection is based on desirable characters, such as heavy yield, strongest raw, hardiness of the grain, freedom from

* The author of this article is a graduate of the Kansas State Agricultural College, who recently completed a rice investigation in the United States. The information is presented here as an aid to improved rice culture in China.

disease, etc. Selections may be domestic or foreign in origin. The seed from the panicle is hand sowed in the row. The length of the row is 16.5 ft (rod row) and there is 3 ft between the rows. This wide distance between the rows offers a splendid opportunity to study the individual characteristics of the plant and also prevent any possible crossing of different varieties in adjacent rows. When they are 6 to 8 inches high, they are thinned down to the desirable spacing distance by pulling out small and weak plants. This practice saves considerable labor and loses no time in recovery, which must be allowed for with transplanted plants. During the growing season detailed notes are taken and peculiar characteristics of each individual plant, if any, are watched for. When harvest comes, only those rows which show uniformity and trueness to type are saved. The row is cut by hand and all the seed from such rows are used for increase next year. With foreign rice in introduction work if the type is uniform and true even the stand is poor, the entire row is harvested and the same is increased next year. On account of change of environment and readjustment of physiological units in the embryonic sac, the introduced rice usually may not do well the first year. If the type is not true in the row, the original selection is undoubtedly a hybrid. In this case either the row is discarded or another selection is made. It is again put back to head-to-row in the nursery next year. By so doing, selection is kept continuous and at the same time the variety sorted outis uniform and pure. In the second year the most promising rows from the first year work are planted in larger plats. In the third year there will be sufficient seed to plant one-tenth of an acre. At this time a final decision is made by comparison, as to whether the seed is good or not for further propagation.

It thus takes at least four years to sort out a good variety from a mixed population, starting from a single head selection. The field is kept clean throughout the season, weeds being picked out by hand.

Date of Seeding

The object of this experiment is to find out the earliest possible date on which seed can be sown with safety. In this experiment seeds of a standard variety are sown in short rows (3 feet) every fourteen days from April 1 to June 1. It is found that according to the weather conditions in Lousiana rice cannot be sown with safely earlier than May 1 or later than June 1.

Rotation

The serious pests in the rice field are weeds and red rice. To rice farmers it is a known fact that their success largely depends upon their ability to keep the weeds down. Either rice gets ahead of weeds or weeds outgrow rice, therefore any measure which tends to control the weeds in rice fields is highly desirable. Mr. Jenkins said that rotating rice with soy beans is the most successful method so far discovered in combating the weeds and red rice. The station site was an old abandoned rice farm. In the early days no rice could be grown because of the rank growth of weeds and red rice. It was through continuous growing of soy beans for years that the land at last was made suitable for the production of rice. Now the station has definitely worked out a plan of rotating rice with soy beans. Soy beans are drilled in rows three feet apart at the rate of half a bushel per acre. The field is cultivated as many times as necessary. Beans are harvested and the stalks are plowed under. This practice has two distinct advantages—1. to increase the nitrogen content, 2. to increase the organic matter, to say nothing about keeping the field clean from weeds.

Irrigation

The purpose of this experiment is to find the minimum amount of irrigation water necessary for successful growing of rice. The fields are divided into squares. The banks are strongly leveled so that any desired depth of water can be held without serious loss. The squares are irrigated from mere flushing to 2, 4, 6, and 8 inches of water. The depth is kept constant. It is found that the most economic use of water is two inches deep, four inches being beneficial in drowning out the weeds, and mere flushing with water is applicable only to the field which is clean and very fertile. This experiment has been conducted for years. The data will soon be available.

Dry land rice

One of the most interesting and the most promising experiments in the station is Mr. Chambliss' dry land rice experiments. Mr. Chambliss is chief of the Bureau of Rice Investigation in U. S. Department of Agriculture. During his visit to Porto Rico he made a number of selections which he brought home with him. These varieties grown there depend entirely upon the amount of rainfall received during the growing period. The seeds are planted in rows three feet apart in ordinary prepared soil, and no water is applied. After each rain the field is cultivated with a two horse cultivator, for the sole purpose of keeping down the weeds. During the author's visit to the station, this dry land rice looked as healthy and vigorous as any of the lowland rices, i. e. rice grown under irrigation. Mr. Jenkins, however, suggested that these dry land rices will do better if the field is flushed just once during the heading time. This little water will materially hasten the formation of the heads which are coming up. This experiment is full of promise. When these varieties are distributed to the farmers, the acreage will be greatly increased, as rice can be grown in places where only a little water is available.

Straighthead

Straighthead is a disease which affects all parts of the plant, both above and below the ground. The affected plants tend to stand more erect and present a stiffer appearance in general and their roots have very few branches and root hairs. The greatest damage done by this disease is to produce sterility, i. e, failure to produce seed on the panicle. Investigations have shown that straighthead is caused by certain unfavorable soil conditions, and could be prevented by regulating the irrigation water.

In this experiment the field is divided into small squares, as in the case of the irrigation experiment. The field is planted to rice and is treated in the following manner:

1. Mere flushing.
2. Heavily incorporated with green manure and irrigated when the plant is six inches in height and the water is held throughout the season.
3. Heavily incorporated with green manure and irrigated when the plant is six inches in height, but drainage takes place five to six weeks after the water is applied.

The experimental results so far obtained are not very conclusive. Some years straighthead is produced some years it fails to appear, but instead a good crop is harvested although preparation of the land and the method of irrigation are exactly the same. It seems it is not the organic matter nor the irrigation water that causes this disease. It is the unfavorable soil condition plus excessive organic

matter under peculiar chemical, biological actions, that make the appearance of straighthead possible. As to what these peculiar actions are is a matter leaving plenty of room for further study and investigation.

After years of experimentation the station, however, recommends the following measures, which may be a help to the farmers in combating this disease:

1. Prepare the land thoroughly before seeding.
2. Irrigate to a depth of about 4 inches, about 10 days after the plants emerge, or when they are about 6 to 8 inches tall.
3. Drain five to six weeks after water is applied.
4. Allow the soil to dry thoroughly. even to the extent of surface cracking
5. After the soil is dried and treated, apply the water to an average depth of 4 to 5 inches and retain it throughout the remainder of the growing season.

Transpiration rate

The object of this experiment is to find out the rate of evaporation in deep and shallow waters where rice is planted, and the rate of evaporation of water by rice plants in terms of free surface. In this experiment three tanks are used in the following manner:

No. 1—Three feet in diameter, water only
No. 2—Six feet in diameter, water only
No. 3—Three feet in diameter planted to rice 100 kernels are used and the tank is irrigated to a depth of 4 inches of water.

It is found that the rate of evaporation is constant per unit, regardless of the depth of the water, and the rate of evaporation in the tank planted to rice is almost double the evaporation in the free surface tank inspite of the fact that the plants give shading and therefore check the amount of evaporation from the water surface. Undoutedly this excessive amount of water is taken up by the plant for the manufacture of plant food in presence of sunlight.

Rice Experiment Station, Beaumont, Texas

The rice experiment station, at Beaumont, Texas is a state institution, and its management is directly under the control of the Texas Agricultural Experiment Station. Because of lack of funds, the work at that station is reduced to the most important fundamentals. The trying weather conditions, poor drainage, tenacious soil, have further handicapped the experimental works. However, its methods of procedure are exact and concentrated. It seems that they will serve as a better guide to young stations in doing this kind of work. The experiments this station has been conducting mainly consist of nursery, variety test, increase, and introduction which we will discuss one by one, and point out the differences from those in other stations.

The nursery, unlike in the Crowley station, is transplanted. The seed from the selected heads of the previous season are sown in a nursery bed about four inches apart. When the plants are about eight inches high, only the strong ones are transplanted to nursery rows in the nursery. The rows are 16 5 feet long. There are thirty-four plants in the row. It is 6 inches in the row and three feet between the rows. It takes about fourteen days for recovery. But if transplanting is done quickly and carefully in a cloudy morning, the time for recovery may be greatly lessened. During the growing period, notes are taken and any peculiar characteristics are watched. It is unreliable to rely on one season's result, but to select on a relative basis is the only economic way in making the selections possible. Otherwise, the accumulation of the selections on hand would be too great, and continuation of the work impossible.

When a rainstorm comes, some plants lodge and some stand quite erect. Some are subject to certain diseases, and some are entirely free, although the diseased and the healthy ones may grow side by side. In the author's opinion, the nursery rice should be harvested as late as possible. Late harvesting is a final test of the survival of the fittest for that season. The author has observed that a certain row is apparently uniform and true to type in the early days, but splits up into distinct varieties in advanced stages. Late harvesting in the nursery is a process of nature's elimination and therefore a labor saving scheme in selection work.

Variety Test

Variety test is a further step of nursery work. The seed of the thirty-four plants from the nursery will be sufficient to sow in three rows. It is here that the supposedly good varieties are further tested for their desirability. Three rows constitutes a plat. The row is 18 feet in length. It is 6 inches between the rows and 16 inches between plats. 100 of seed measured by a graduating glass are used in each plat and sowing is done by hand with the aid of a tin horn. It is in the variety tests that actual comparisons between the various varieties for their desirable characteristics are made. It is very interesting to see different varieties growing side by side. The variety tests serve as a very comprehensive scheme for comparing different strains on a limited area.

As stated in the preceding paragraph variety test is a further step of nursery work. Therefore, selection or elimination should follow the same procedure as in the nursery work. However, in variety tests only the middle row (both ends are trimmed off before harvest 16 5 ft) is taken as a basis for actual comparison with other varieties. The side rows serve as guard rows, preventing any possible crossing in adjacent rows. A check variety is sown in every tenth plat. Should the plat prove to be of exceptionally good quality and desirable characteristics, the seed from the side rows may be used for increase next year. It the author's opinion, the distance between plats should be widened three feet, as in the nursery, thus insuring the prevention of any possible crosses in adjacent rows.

Increase

Increase is simply a means through which the seed are multiplied under field conditions, with special attention to keeping the type pure and true. The field is constantly under observation. Any weed or variety of rice other than the intended is pulled out. This process is generally called roguing. In increase plats the field should be rouged four or five times before harvest, so that the seed may be absolutely pure and uniform. No notes are taken in increase plats. Most of the notes and comparisons are taken in laboratory after harvest. In one tenth acre increase plat the field is trimmed down to exactly one-tenth acre (I33'×312') by cutting 2.5' feet all the way round.

Introduction

The wide variation of individual plants in foreign rice offers great opportunity in crop improvement through sorting out of desirable individuals and the increase of the same. We all know that to select is much cheaper and easier than to create. In this station over 200 varieties of foreign rice, largely from the Philippines have been tested. About thirty distinct varieties are sorted out as promising varieties, and they are now in increase plats. Most of the introduced varieties seem not to do well in the first

season, on account of change of environments. In such cases it is often necessary to make head selections and put them back to nursery. If the variety in the test shows a remarkable uniformity and purity, they may be planted next year in increase. The selection will be good or worthless according to the degree of shrewdness shown by the experimenter in selecting the heads. Close study of the plant during its growing period and its past records may serve him as guidance.

The Week in the Far East

(Covering the period from Thursday, March 30, to Wednesday, April 5.)

The usual supply of rumors and counter-rumors with regard to the future of the difficult situation in which the Peking government has been for some time, and routine news from all other sources makes up the content of the week under review. Disturbing reports have been issued by the *Dalta* News Agency, however, with regard to the Japanese forces of occupation in various coastal regions of Siberia.

The Peking government continues to have its "wheels within wheels," with the moves and counter moves of the politicians, militarists and officials. The latest step of importance has been the removal to Tientsin of Dr. W. W. Yen, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and acting Premier, Dr. Yen has tried repeatedly to resign without success and during the week under review has taken his family to Tientsin. The latest reports are to the effect that President Hsu is using every means within his power to bring the acting Premier back to Peking and has received a tentative promise of his return.

In the meantime, Liang Shih-yi, the Premier has made application for another leave of twenty days and will possibly receive the President's sanction. General Pao Kwei-ching, Minister of War, and suggested candidate to relieve Liang, has asked for an extension of his sick leave, he having contracted trachoma and being under treatment in Peking, and has indicated he will not continue as an official so far as the Cabinet situation itself is concerned the politicians and militarists seem to have lost interest in it and the main questions center around the patching up of the differences between Wu Pei-fu and Chang Tso-ling.

Tsao Kun, leader of the Chihli faction, and his brother, Tsao Jui, continue in their attempt to conciliate. A conference is being held in Paotingfu, the seat of Tsao Kun, at which the principal problem under consideration is said to be the reunification of the country. Both generals are apparently trying to get into a favorable position.

The possibilities of a clash between the two have again grown imminent, according to an *Asiatic* News Agency dispatch, which reads:

According to semi-official information from Mukden, two mixed brigades each of which has about seven thousand officers and men, of the Fengtien army, have been ordered by Marshal Chang Tso-lin to hold themselves in readiness to move towards Shanhaikwan and Lieut. General Chang Tso hsiang has been appointed their commander-in-chief with his headquarters at Shanhaikwan But Loyang reports indicate that Wu Pei-fu has absolutely declined to re-consider his position vis-a-vis the Liang Cabinet in spite of the mediation of Marshal Tsao Kun and Tsao Jui and he is moving the twenty-third division of the Chihli army and parts of his own division, that is the veteran third army division, which defeated the Anfu troops around Peking in 1920, towards the metropolitan capital with Liulibo and Kaopeitien. on the Peking-Hankow Railway, as the headquarters of Lieut-General Wong Chen-pin. Although any immediate armed clash is not believed or anticipated by well-informed persons, nevertheless, both factions are undoubtedly preparing for hostilities, which after several months manoeuvring, mediation and talk of compromise, will come in June or July of this year, according to stories printed in several vernacular papers. On account of wild rumors, business is in a standstill and money is exceedingly tight. Not only will the poor Chinese businessmen be the worst sufferers in case of civil war, but the officials of the Ministry of Education have petitioned the Cabinet stating that in view of the financial difficulties and the non-payment of its officials, it will be much better for the government to close the Ministry because it seems China does not need national education. The Cabinet situation remains gloomy and uncertain.

General Chang Tso-ling is predicting war, according to a *Reuter* dispatch, and states that Wu Pei-fu is the only obstacle in the way of his reunification policy for China. He declares that Wu must disgorge the revenues he has seized. He is also credited with the statement that hostilities might occur in the Yangtse Valley within a month, and this is thought to refer to the possible clash between Wu's forces and the South. Continuing the report says:

According to reports from Paotingfu General Chang Ching Huei has informed General Tsao Kun, for the information of General Wu Pei-fu, that General Chang Tso-lin no longer insist on the resumption of the Premiership by Mr. Liang Shih-yi, and that the latter is willing to retire if General Wu will tender a personal telegram of apology to Mr. Liang for the accusations made against him with regard to the Shantung question.

With regard to the investigation of the bond issue General Chang Tso-lin was of opinion that it should be left to the authorities concerned at Peking, without interference from the provinces. The reports add that three other matters were discussed, but that no agreement was reached.

Considerable uneasiness among the public is reported from Paotingfu, whence many of the gentry are transferring their families and valuables to Tientsin.

General Chang Tso-lin is continuing his military preparations. His forces now occupy many important points along the Peking-Mukden railway beyond Shanhaikuan, and it is reported that he has ordered the Guards Brigade to proceed to Nanyuan under the command of his son, General Chang Hsueh-ling. General Chang Tso-lin, therefore, is gradually placing himself in a strong military position and consequently in a favorable position for negotiations with General Wu Pei-fu, who understands military considerations better than those of a purely political nature,

Two resumes of importance are given by the Peking correspondent of the *Peking and Tientsin Times*, with regard to this situation which are reproduced herewith:

The Japanese newspaper, *Shuntien Shih-pao*, is responsible for the statement that during a recent private interview General Chang Tso-lin declared that he has already come to an arrangement with the Chiaotung, Yenchiu and Anfu parties and with Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Tuchun Lu Yung-hsiang of Chekiang and certain other Tuchuns in important Mid-China provinces. The newspaper quotes him as saying that he has but one opponent, Wu Pei-fu, and that he is increasing his forces within the Great Wall only that the forces of Wu Pei-fu may be disarmed at the proper moment.

This same newspaper carries the added information that Tsao Kun has appealed to Wu Pei-fu to leave the Yangtze and come to Paotingfu to relieve him as he desires to retire from public life. Marshal Chang is also quoted as saying he has now arranged to take over jurisdiction of Shantung, Honan, Hupeh, Kiangsu and Anhui and while there is no present way of verifying this it would not be totally surprising for it is obvious that Chang Tso-lin and Tsao Kun are working together, that Wu Pei-fu, like the President, is being left out of the general shuffle of new conditions and that the Fengtien party has succeeded in its long-cherished plan of a foothold in the Lower Yangtze. Another and also interesting report is that Tsao Kun, Chang Tso-lin and Sun Yat-sen have agreed upon the elimination of Wu Pei-fu and that once he is eliminated upon the holding of a general reunification conference at Shanghai. This is as probable as it is possible.

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The second report reads:

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding it is quite evident that Mukden and Loyang are on anything but good terms. General Wu Pei-fu was supposed to have sent a nicely worded telegram to Mukden on March 10. It is now alleged that this telegram was compiled by Governor Tsao Jui of Chihli who was anxious to heal the rupture between the Fengtien and Loyang chiefs. It was sent to Loyang for approval of Wu Pei-fu and Wu Pei-fu thought so much of it that he declined to affix his signature and, instead, sent a letter to Tsao Jui branding him as a destroyer of the Chihli political faction, Tsao Kun who had thrown in his sympathies against Wu Pei-fu then is reported to have sent the telegram to Mukden, affixing Wu Pei-fu's name as the signator. Wu Pei-fu seems to be particularly bitter because Fengtien troops are being sent to guard the Peking-Shanhaikuan and Tientsin-Peking lines, declaring this not only endangers the Chihli party advantages he has already obtained but that he cannot prevent the troop movements because of his desire to protect the Yangtze provinces from the ravages of an Anti-North expedition. The outcome of the bickering is difficult to forecast but Tsao Kun has shown himself a master of intrigue and is supporting Chang Tso-lin who demands the reinstatement of Liang Shih-yi while Wu Pei-fu continues his opposition to the Premier. As for Tsao Kun's attitude towards the Fengtien party plans there is food for reflection in the fact that he has prepared to welcome to Chihli territory the 53rd., 7th. and 4th. Fengtien Mixed Brigades. At the moment it appears that Chang Tso-lin is engaged only in reunification plans and that Wu Pei-fu, to counteract the results of negotiations with the South, is re-advocating his People's Convention, hoping thereby to regain some of that popular support which he has recently lost and at the same time to influence the provinces which go to make up Dr. Sun's alleged "extraordinary government" of Canton.

In the midst of this confusion, Tung Kang, former Acting Minister of Justice, is attempting to push his charges against the Ministry of Finance of misappropriation and while meeting with approval in certain sections it would seem that his activity will produce no tangible result. Pan Fu, former Minister of Finance, has sent the President a letter explaining his position and exonerating himself from the charges made.

If the press of the North can be taken as an indication, Peking is a bedlam of reports from all sections. There are the questions of the Southern expedition, the Paotingfu-Mukden affairs, the standing of Wu Pei-fu. the possibility of a civil war, the charges of Tung Kang, the Cabinet crisis, the possibility of the President's resignation, the almost impossible financial situation of the government, and many similar questions to occupy the attention of the correspondents and those interested in following the political developments.

The Sino-Japanese agreement for the withdrawal of the Japanese troops from Shantung was signed last week by Dr. C. T. Wang, as delegate for China, and Minister Obata, as delegate for Japan. The text of the agreement, as given by *Reuters*, follows:

1.—The withdrawal of the Japanese troops and the assumption of duty by the Chinese guards relieving them will take place along the main line as well as the local lines of the Shantung Railway, west to Nukukou station on the boundary of the Kiaochao leasehold.

2.—The departure of the Japanese troops and the assumption of duty by the Chinese force will be carried out according to the following schedule.

Sections	Date
a.—From Tsinan to Changtien Station and from Changtien to Poshan Station	April 10.
b.—From Hutien Station to Huangchinpu Station	April 20.
c.—From Chashan Station to Nukukou Station	April 30.

3.—The withdrawal of the Japanese troops will be carried out as follows:

a.—Infantry in each section. They will be withdrawn from their present post within five days from the date by which the Chinese forces are detailed to guard the line.

b.—Gendarmes. They will be withdrawn within five days fixed for the completion of the Chinese arrangements.

c.—Operators of the wireless station at Tsinanfu. They will be withdrawn with the infantry within the first section.

(A few soldiers will be left behind for a few days to adjust remaining business)

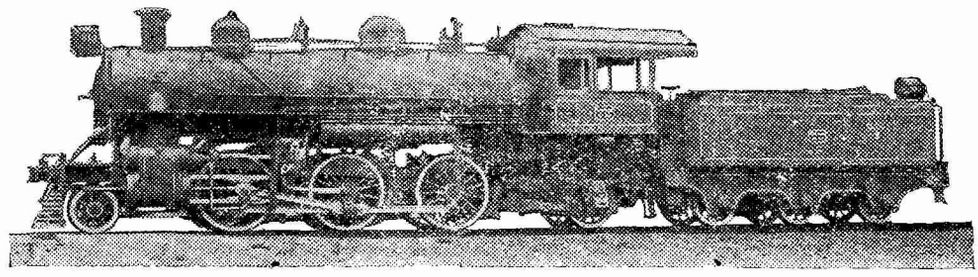
4.—Each Govennment will appoint four Commissioners who will inspect and control the execution of the withdrawal or the detailing to the soldiers of their own country and will deal jointly with affairs which may arise incidentally.

The anti-Christian movement outlined in this resume last week is spreading, according to a *Chung Mei* News Agency report, which writes that many of the vernacular papers are daily carrying reports with regard to the rising. The movement seems to be centered in the students of the various government schools. The *Ching Pao*, is quoted by the agency as reporting that Tsai Yuan-pei. chancellor of the National University, Wang Hsin-king, a professor of the institution, Wang Chao-ming, a leader in Canton, and Chen Tu Hsiu, a fourth educator, have all joined the movement. The rumor is current that the anti-Christian students will hold a conference under the leadership of Tsai Yuan-pei after the Christian conference.

The Tariff Revision Commission provided for at the Washington Conference has opened its sessions at Shanghai with Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, the Chinese chief delegate, presiding. The representatives of the powers on the Commission are Great Britain, H. H. Fox, Commercial Counsellor of the Legation, and A. H. George; America, Julean Arnold, Commercial Attache; France, Jean Knight, Commercial Attache, H. Madier, president French Chamber of Commerce, and J. Fredet; Denmark, T. Raaschou, Consul-general, and J. Jesperen; Belgium, T. Kan Voute, Consul-general, and L. Straetmans; Japan, T. Funatsu, Consul-general and K. Noda, vice-counsul; Italy, Com. G. Nob. de Rossi, Consul-general, and Mr. Giachino; Norway, N. Aall, Consul-general, and M. F. Sena; Sweden, Baron Akerheilm, Consul-general, and B. A. Renborg, Commercial Attache; Netherlands, W. A. M. Daniel, Consul-general and Mr. Herbschleb; Portugal, A. Casnova,

BALDWIN

Peking-Mukden Railway Orders additional Baldwin Pacific Type Locomotives after severe operating tests



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Reports from Canton indicate that Sun Yat-sen is continuing his march and is in both Hunan and Kiangsi provinces. Tang Chi-yao, former tuchun of Yunnan, is said to have succeeded in regaining his former position and has pledged his support to Sun. The Canton arsenal is reported to be increasing its production in order that arms and ammunition may be supplies to its troops. The Kwantung Parliament is developing some opposition against the Sun expedition on the theory that it will be suicidal financially.

In Siberia the Chita army is reported to be fighting south of Ussuri within the so-called neutral zone, with no intereference upon the part of the Japanese with their movements. Iman has been occupied by the Republican forces and the Kappelists are said to be in full retreat.

A sensational charge is made by the *Dalta* News Agency, in a Chita dispatch of March 30, against Japanese forces in the Nikolaevsk and Udsk regions. The report reads:

The Japanese in the Udsk district on the northern Pacific coast of Siberia are taxing the population of the district on their houses, cattle, poultry, and even dogs and cats, says a telegram from the *Dalta* correspondent in Udsk. Axes and hunting guns have been taken away from the people, who always are as much engaged in hunting as in agriculture. Knives are left only in the possession of a few regarded by the Japanese as beyond any suspicion. Selling of animals and wood-cutting are prohibited. The Japanese interfere with Russian schools, forbidding the use of new Russian readers for school children. The Japanese gendarmery assumes an arrogant and provoking attitude towards the population. Consequently, the county board has been closed and all its staff has left for Habarovsk.

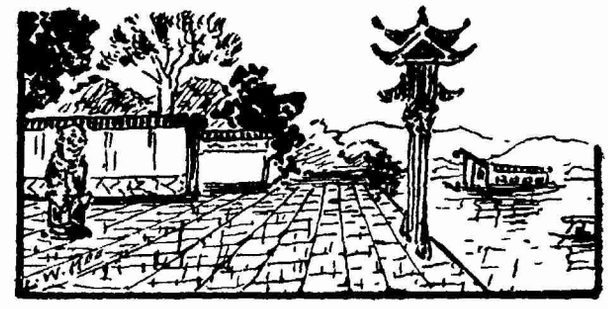
In the whole Nikolaevsk region the lack of foodstuffs is felt. Six hundred workmen arrested by the Japanese have arrived from the Kerb county. The Japanese introduce everywhere a regime similar to that which they apply in Korea and Sahalin. The Japanese garrison in Sofiisk and Bogorrodsk consists of two hundred infantrymen with twenty machine-guns and three small artillery guns. In Marlinsk and Decrstri the Japanese have military tanks.

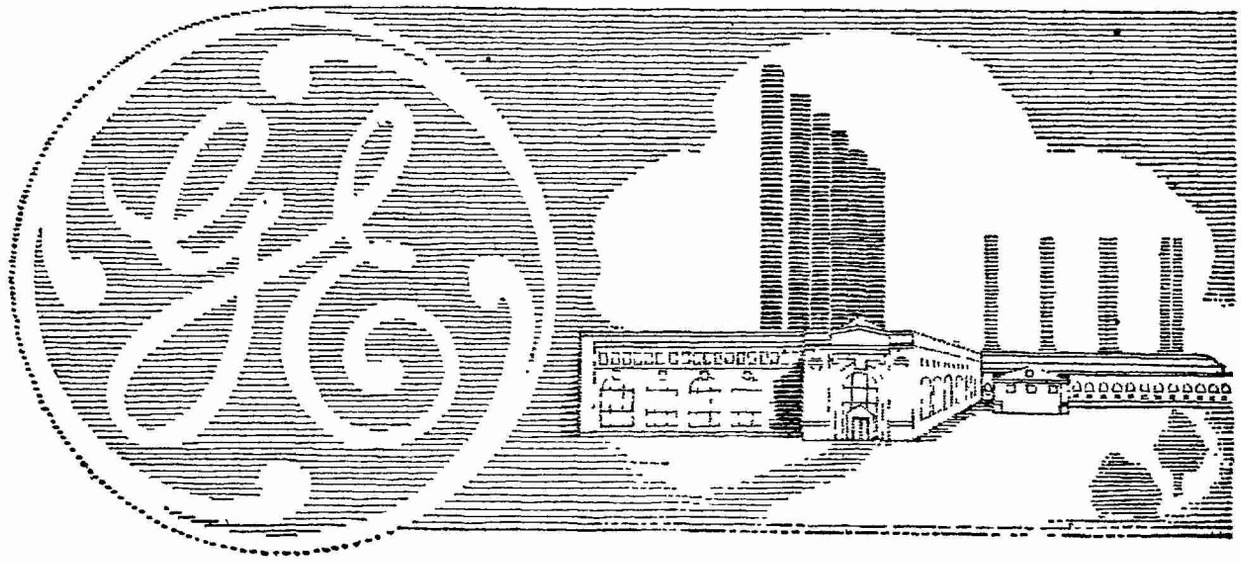
Since the conclusion of the sessions of the Diet in Japan, the news in the country has returned to the ordinary routine. Premier Takahashi has indicated that he is entirely satisfied with the work accomplished. Lieut. Gen. Gondo, president of the Kokusuiaki party, is said to have announced his resignation and has thus caused confusion in the party ranks. The step is the result of a clash with the Seiyukai party leader, Higuchi.

The placing of the administration of the Japanese mandated islands under civil rule is treated thus by the *Japan Advertiser*:

The naval administration of Pacific islands mandated to Japan at the Paris Peace conference will be replaced by the civil administration April 1, according to a government announcement. Mr. Toshiro Tezuka has been named governor of the islands. The administration will cost about Y5,000,000 a year.

Besides the 50,000 natives of these islands it is said that they now have also about 2,800 Japanese and between 30 and 40 Chinese and Westerners among the populations. The Japanese are largely engaged in raising sugar and cotton.





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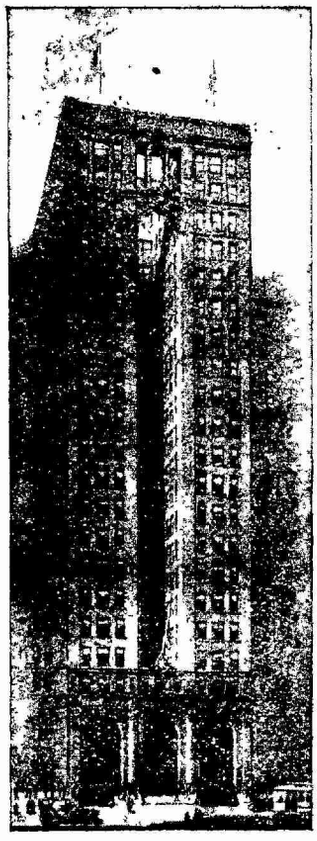

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"Dr. and Mrs. Sze in Washington"

"The far-famed and genuine hospitality of the Chinese Legation, under the agreeable Minister Sao-ke Sze and his charming wife, Mme. Sze, reached a happy climax on Thursday in the brilliant dinner in honor of the Vice President and Mrs. Coolidge....." The foregoing sentence was culled from the society column of the *Washington Post* for March 12, and referred to a dinner given the previous Thursday by Dr. Sao-ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States and Madame Sze.

If the old adage that "straws show which way the winds blow," has any standing in international affairs, then we may assume that the rapidly increasing prestige, both social and political of the Chinese legation in Washington is an accurate barometer of the rapidly increasing prestige of China generally in world affairs. The time is not far in the distant past when the Chinese legation at Washington did not count especially large in the affairs of the American capital where there is said to be located more embassies and foreign delegations, official and unofficial, than in any other world capital. There are many Americans who remember the day when the only time the Chinese Minister was ever mentioned in the American papers was when Dr. Wu Ting-fang uttered some curious or bizarre remark about American customs. Dr. Wu's remarks were always good for a newspaper headline, but strictly speaking they did not accomplish a great deal toward a closer understanding between the two nations. It was often stated during the Wilson Administration that Dr. Wellington Koo was one of the most popular foreign ministers in Washington and now that he has been replaced by Dr. Sze, it may safely be assumed that the present incumbent has easily fallen

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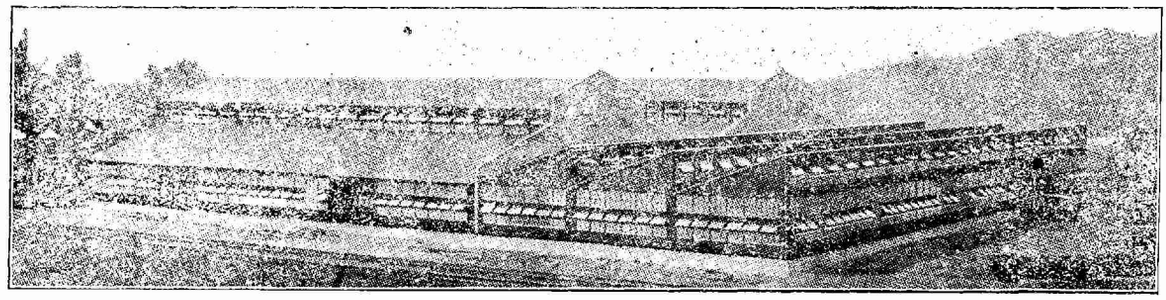

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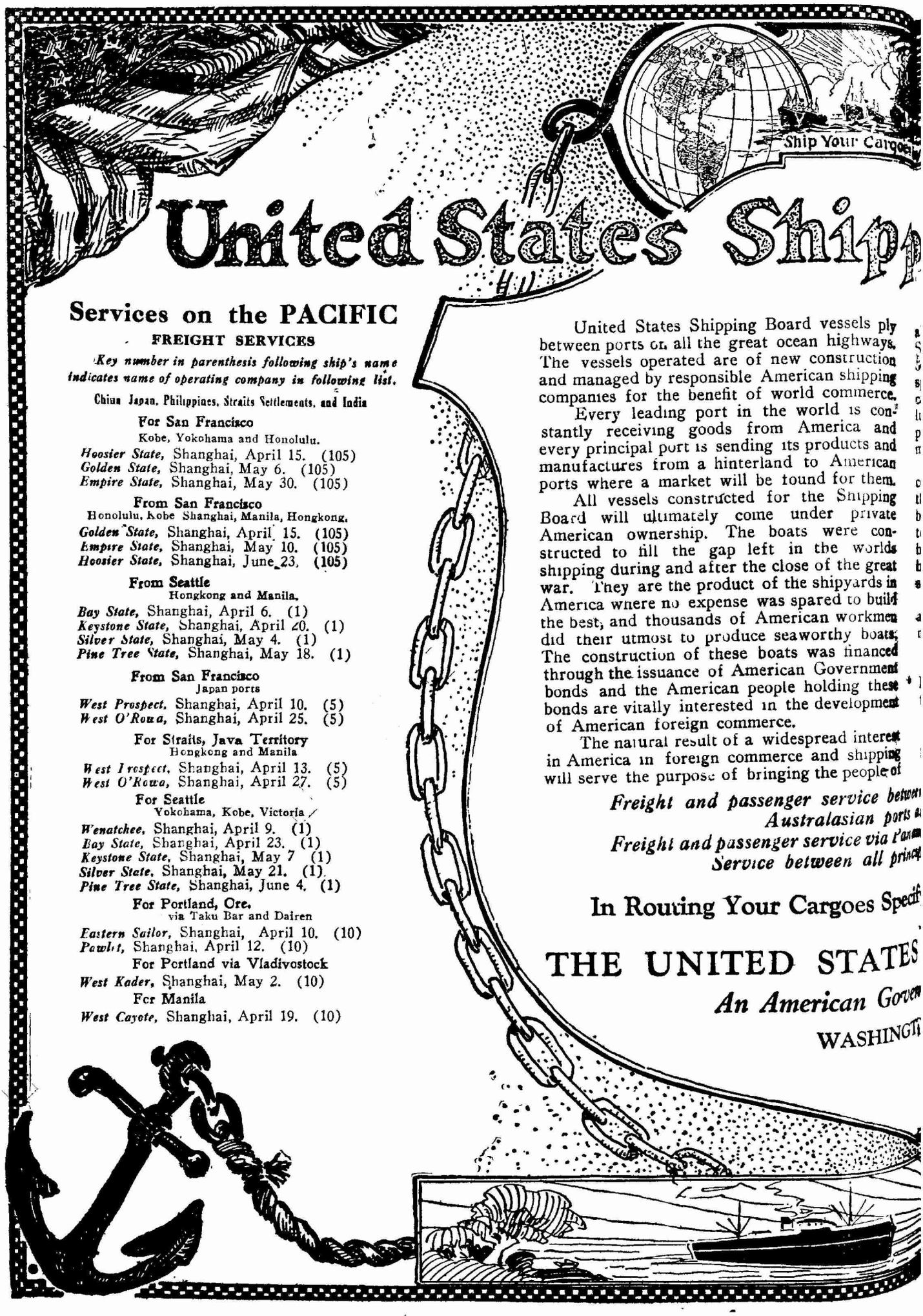
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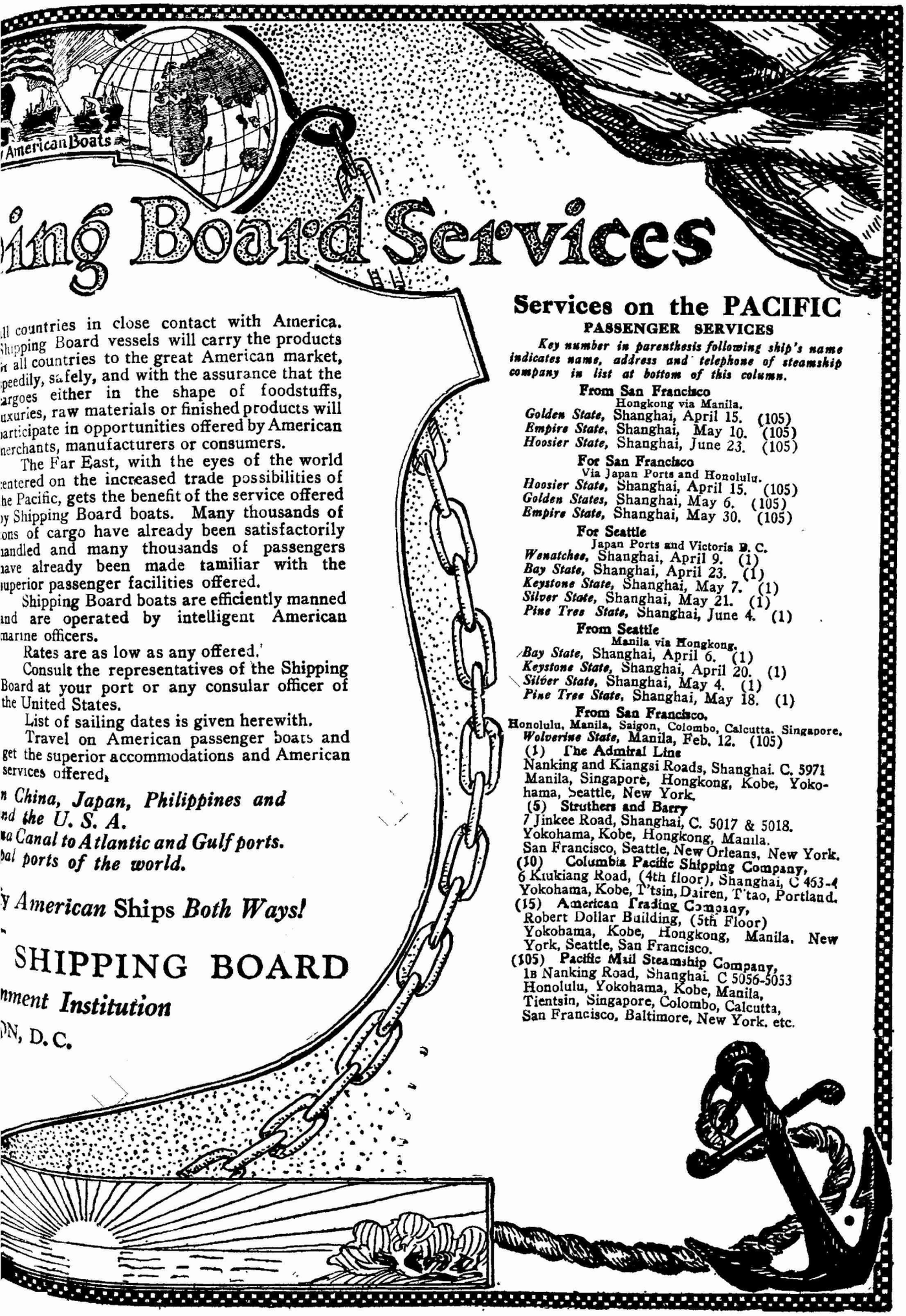

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heir to that honor and more. In fact Dr. and Mrs. Sze are in such demand in social Washington that they can nothing like fill all of their obligations. Dr. Sze had, of course, the good fortune of being China's official representative in America at the time of the Washington Conference on Armament Limitation which did so much to concentrate public attention upon China and the Orient. He has actually had so many invitations to deliver addresses before chambers of commerce and civic organizations, both national and local, that he could spend his entire time lecturing. That he has been able to fill his major obligations and keep up his official duties at the same time is a testimonial to his ability and endurance.

During the winter just past, the Chinese Legation in Washington has been the center of numerous dinners and social functions that have attracted practically everybody in Washington of consequence both in government circles and out.

Dr. Anne Walter Fearn, Elected President of Woman's Club

The American Woman's Club held its regular meeting on Tueseday afternoon, April 4, at the Carlton Cafe, when the election of officers for the coming year constituted the business. Dr. Anne Walter Fearn was elected to serve as president at this meeting, by a unanimous vote. Mrs. Fearn has been a member of the club for many years and has once been president of the organization. She will fill the vacancy of Mrs. F. J. Raven, the retiring president. The result of the remainder of the election was as follows:

First vice-president, Mrs. P. H. Dunbar; second vice-president, Mrs. Fred van Buskirk; corresponding secretary, Mrs. L. W. Strawn; recording secretary, Mrs. R. T. Bryan, Jr; treasurer, Mrs. Leroy Healey; librarian, Mrs. M. C. Guss; assistant librarian, Mrs. J. C. Upton; and directors. Mrs. W. W. Lockwood, Mrs. W. G. Hiltner, Mrs. M. F. Perkins, and Mrs. N. E. Lurton.

The membership committee:—To serve two years. Mrs. C. L. Boynton and Mrs. F. R. Sites; for three years, Mrs. R. H. Gregory, Mrs. Gordon Thompson, Mrs. Landis, Mrs. Bickel, and Mrs. Edwards. The courtesies committee:—For one year, Mrs. Coles, Mrs. Loehr, and Mrs. A. C. Davis; for two years, Mrs. Lavers, and Mrs. Bechstein; for three years, Mrs. Poate. Mrs. Frondorf, Mrs. Adamson, Mrs. Dickerson, and Mrs. Lobenstein.

Publicity committee:—Miss Lucille Douglass, Miss Ruth Benedict, and Miss Gretchen Fitkin.

China's Trade With U. S. Still Declining

China's trade with the United States shows a further decline during the month of February, according to a cablegram received on March 30 from the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce by the American Commercial Attache's Shanghai office. February exports from the United States to China total G$7,400,000 as compared with G$7,600,000 in January. Exports from China to the United States show a much more pronounced decline the total for February being G$8,300,000 as against $10,600,000 for January.

The complete figures for the past quarter of the trade are:

	Exports from U. S. A. to China	Imports from China to U. S. A.
December, 1921	G. $7,300,000	G. $7,400,000
January, 1922	7,600,000	10,600,000
February, 1922	7,400,000	8,300,000
Total	**G. $22,300,000**	**G. $26,300,000**

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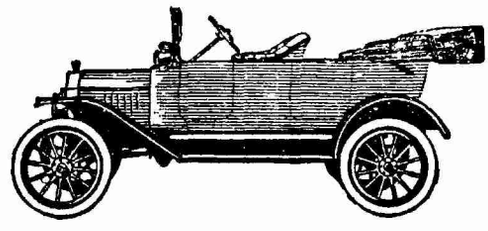

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902 Government St.

A. P. Chapman, Jr., Ass't Gen'l Passenger Agent, 663 Stuart Building, Seattle
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The cablegram adds that the railways in America are in the market for equipment, thus rejunevating the steel trade. Prices are still unsettled and irregular with general domestic buying showing a slight increase. Imports are said to be on the increase. The securities market is reported as being active.

Men and Events

Alfred C. Runyan, of the publicity department of the China Centenary Movement of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Shanghai, departed last week for Peking on a short business trip.

Major Philip R. Faymonville, Ordnance Department of the United States Army, departed recently for Russia. He plans to go to Chita. Major Faymonville recently arrived in Shanghai from America.

"Trade Depression,—its Reason and Solution," was the subject of a discussion by W. S. Read, at a meeting of the Quest Society on Monday afternoon, April 3, in the Royal Asiatic Society, Museum Road, Shanghai.

Lynn W. Meekins, U. S. Trade Commissioner, who served in the office of the U. S. Commercial Attache at Shanghai is now in Washington in the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce.

Thomas E. Conklin, a member of the firm of Verree and Conkline, special New York representative, sailed from New York, on the *s. s. George Washington*, for a trip to the Orient, in February. He is accompanied by Mrs. Conklin and daughter

Miss Dorothy Read, who served as secretary to Mrs. Charles R. Crane, when Mr. Crane was American Minister to China, is now living in Washington and acting as social secretary to Madame Sze, wife of the Chinese Minister to the United States.

Thomas Knight, formerly with the Dupont Company, Shanghai, is expected to return to Shanghai as assistant manager in the Far East of the Sun Maid Raisin Company, the early part of June. The head offices of the Sun Maid Raisins Company is in Fresno, California.

According to cable advices received, Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache, Peking, will head the Tariff Revision Commission, in conference in Shanghai at the present time, representing the United States. The offices have been moved from The Bund to 108 Bubbling Well Road, Shanghai.

Carl W. Hayden, formerly of the International Banking Corporation, Shanghai, sailed from New York on March 25, for Rangoon, Burmah, by way of Suez, where he will be connected with the bank. Roland R. Hughes, also with the bank in Shanghai proceeds to Bombay, accompanied by Mrs. Hughes and family.

G. R. Harris, formerly with the *New York Herald*, and who established the magazine *The China Review* and has been its English editor since its appearance has resigned to organize a China-America Press Service for exchange of news between China and America. The movement has the support of 70 percent of the Chinese press.

Dr. Stanley K. Hornbeck who served during the Washington Conference as an expert on Far Eastern Affairs, has been appointed to the economics division of the Department of State at Washington. Dr. Hornbeck has had extensive experience in the Far East and has written a number of books on subjects pertaining to China.

Major Arthur Bassett of Shanghai on March 6, was sworn in as a reserve officer of the U. S. Army with the rank of major by the War Department at Washington. Major Bassett served with the U. S. Expeditionary forces at Tientsin during the war. He has recently been in London and Paris on business, but expects to return to China accompanied by Mrs. Bassett on April 10.

Among those departing on the *s. s. Hoosier State*, sailing from Shanghai on April 15, are the following: W. R. Smith, of Isenman and Smith, dentists, accompanied by Mrs. Smith, and son; Lewis Andrews, broker, who is making a tour of America returning by way of Europe; M. C. Guss of the Standard Oil

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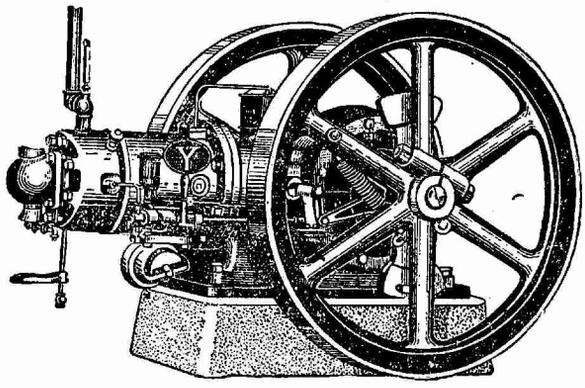

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Company, accompanied by Mrs Guss and child; Mrs. Don D. Patterson and son, and Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Bristow and child.

Edward Bell, recently counselor of the American Embassy in Tokyo and expert on Far Eastern affairs at the Washington Conference, has been appointed chief of the Division of Current Information, otherwise known as the press bureau of the State Department at Washington. Mr. Bell during the Washington Conference acted as one of the American "observers" at the conference between the Chinese and Japanese delegates during the Shantung negotiations.

J. B. Powell, publisher of the *Weekly Review*, and honorary secretary of the American Chamber of Commerce, who is now in Washington, on February 28 addressed the Washington Board of Trade on the subject of "America's Commercial Relations with China." Dr. Sao Ke Alfred Sze, Chinese Minister to the United States, also addressed the same gathering on the "Effect of the Conference in Respect to China." More than 1,000 business and professional men of Washington and several members of Congress attended the meeting.

The board of directors of the Rotary Club, Shanghai, held a meeting on Tuesday afternoon, April 4, at which time the following new members were elected to serve as officers of the organization for the coming year: H. B. Lane, president; W. J. Hawkings, vice-president; K. P. Chen, treasurer; Dr. Julian Petit, secretary; directors, T. C. Britton, T E. Doremus, H. Holgate, George J. McCarthy, and E. C. Stocker. At the meeting weekly tiffin on Thursday April 6 Captain E. R. Evans of the H. M. S. Carlisle delivered a short address.

Dr. John R. Mott, general secretary of the international committee of the students Y. M. C. A. of North America, and chairman of the World's Student Christian Federation, who arrived in Peking on March 24, to attend the conference of the federation to be held at the Tsing Hua College on April 4—9, will address the Peking College of the Chiaotung University on "The Students and the International Relationship." This lecture was arranged by H. Y. Hu, the principle of the College at the earnest request of his students, who consider it to be a great honor to listen to an address by a man of eloquence and breadth of view. A large number of people were in attendance.

The latest addition to New York's banking community is a Chinese banking institution, the Chinese Merchants Bank, Ltd, with head offices in Hongkong, which has established an agency in New York in the woolworth building. The bank is chartered under the banking laws of the British Crown Colony of Hongkong and is capitalized at G.$2,500,000. The officers and directors are among the most progressive of China's industrial and financial class. Lo N. Lau, A. B. a graduate of Cornell in 1919, is the agent in New York. Mr. Lau after graduation returned to China in the head office of the bank and at that time deemed it advisable to open such an institution. The Hongkong bank was opened in 1918 by prominent financiers and merchants, and subsequently branches were established in Saigon, Canton and Shanghai. Four cousins of Mr. Lau helped to establish the original head office. The agency is for furthering the trade between America and China.

News from Central China

The main force of Dr. Sun Yat-sen's expeditionary Army is still in Kweilin, Kwangsi. Rumors that southern troops have entered Hunan are denied at official sources.

Dr. Boye, German Minister to China, recently passed through Hankow on his tour of investigation in the interior of China. He is now traveling with the view of acquainting himself with conditions in China.

A collision is reported to have taken place last Saturday at Sinyangchow between troops of General Wu Pei-fu and those of Chao Chieh, brother of Governor Chao Ti of Honan. The clashing was speedily stopped through mediation.

The new Commissioner of Finance of Wuchang has recently gone to Honanfu to tender his resignation to General Wu Pei-fu. The reason of his resignation is due to the difficulty of answering Wu Pei-fu's frequent demands for money from this province.

Five representatives of Wu Kwang-hsin, brother-in-law of former Marshal Tuan Chi-jui and a noted leader of the defunct Anfu clique, have been discovered in a Chinese hotel in the French Concession at Hankow. They stated that their mission for coming to Hankow from Peking is to collect a bad account of $300,000 from a bank in Hankow.

Two more steamers are reported to be nearing completion at the Kiangnan Dock Yard at Shanghai for service between Ichang and Chungking to be run by a new Japanese shipping

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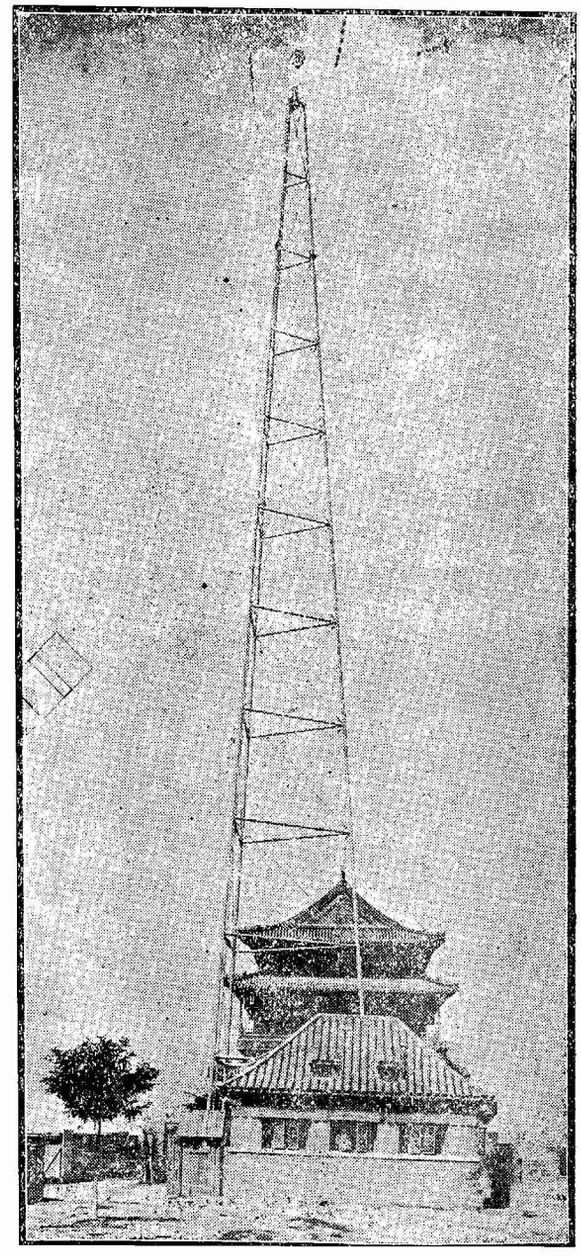

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company at Hankow. Several upriver steamers in the upper Yangtze gorges have now resumed regular sailings, as the water in the Yangtze has been rising recently.

The governors of Wuchang have been instructed by the Peking government that hereafter salt revenues from this province should not be appropriated by provincial authorities for local administration. All salt revenues shall be forwarded to Peking, and unless approved by the Ministry of Finance at Peking beforehand, no such appropriations shal be made.

Demands for higher wages have occurred in gradual course in different trades and professions in Hankow and Wuchang. Postmen of the Chinese Post office, native painters, tailors, and men in government civil in Wuchang, have recently obtained some increase in their wages. Many other lines of labor are showing a similar attitude toward their wages.

The forthcoming conference of the National Associated Chamber of Commerce of China will be held in Hankow next week if sufficient members and representatives arrive in Hankow on time for the conference. Some thirty members have been named by the Chambers of Commerce at Hankow and Wuchang to make all necessary preparations for the national conference.

The governor of Kansu province has delegated an emmisary to Hankow to investigate the cost of running a government mint at Wuchang for the purpose of gathering information required for the erection of a provincial mint in Kansu. According to the emmisary, it is the desire of the Kansu governor to utilize the mineral resources of that province for minting coins.

Member of the school staffs association of Changsha recently brought pressure to bear on the civil governor of of Hunan demanding the payment of arrears of their salaries. It was finally agreed that some $20,000 should be advanced by the government to pay up one month's salaries, while a like sum in promissory notes was also given to teachers and staffs as payment for another month.

In spite of several delegates having been sent to Shanghai by the Government Teachers College at Wuchang to welcome David Z. T. Yui, one of the people's delegates to the Washing Conference, to be the principal of that college, it is now reported that Mr. Yui has refused their invitation on the ground that the pressure of his combined duties compels him to refuse the new post.

The Trade Guild of Transportation Companies at Hankow has been requested by General Wu Pei-fu to advance a short term loan of $400,000 to help him tide over the previous monthly accounts. A sum of $200,000 is said to have been loaned to General Wu by the guild which stated that owing to the appalling business depression along the Peking-Hankow railway, they are not in a position to comply with the request of $400,000.

Another milestone of progress of reforestation work in Hupeh is reached by the arrival at the Provincial Commissioner of Industries' office at Wuchang a large consignment of about. I,700,000 seedlings of trees and plants brought from Chekiang to be transplanted in Hupeh districts. The seedlings were distributed to magistrates of various districts, while a small amount of trees were used by the two nurseries of Wuchang.

Commander Liu Hsiang of Szechuen has issued invitations to the governors of Hunan, Yunnan, Kweichow and Shensi to send delegates to Chungking where an important military conference will soon be held to discuss questions of self-government systems in these five provinces. Many urgent questions concerning peace and stability of the Yangtze provinces are listed on the agenda which will be opened for discussion by delegates from these provinces.

A protest has been filed with the Ministry of Finance by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce of Hankow against the allocation of $180,000 stamp duty to Hankow. The amount allocated to the Chamber of Commerce at Hankow last year was only $100,000, of which only a part was sold, to the various trade guilds. The increase of $80,000 this year makes the task of selling the duty stamps through the Chamber more difficult than ever before, hence the present protest.

The proposal to promote General Chang Fu-lai, one of General Wu Pei-fu's favorites in central provinces, to the important post of Associate High Inspecting Commissioner of Hupeh and Hunan, has again been brought up for consideration by General Wu Pei-fu. The latter claims that in view of the growing importance of Hupeh as the storm center of the coming conflict between South and North China, it is necessary to have this post filled up by General Chang Fu-lai without delay.

Information given by official sources in Wuchang indicate that a reunification plan for China is being sponsored by a group of leading politicians and representative people at Peking who are planning to hold a reunification conference

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20-242

Hankow this year to effect a union of northern and southern China. Among the list of promoters are the following notables: former President Li Yuan-hung, former Premier Liu Kwei-yi, Dr. C. T. Wang, former Premier Hsiung Hsi-ling, and Liang Chi-chow.

With respect to the heralded campaign from Canton by way of Hunan, an understanding has been reached between Chao Heng-ti, Commander of Hunan, and Tuchun Hsiao Yao-nan of Hupeh whereby it is arranged that the garrison troops of General Wu Pei-fu shall not be withdrawn from Yochow for the time being, but shall also not step into Hunan province. Commander Chao Heng-ti has given the assurance that in the event of Dr. Sun Yat-sen making attempt to invade Hunan, he will hold himself responsible for driving the southern troops back.

The Hankow General Chamber of Commerce have been advised by the provincial government to the effect that adequate measures are being arranged to reorganize the Hupeh Government Specie Bank with the view of redeeming part of the superfluous cash notes now in circulation. The latter currency has been considerably depreciated recently because of an enormous amount being put into circulation by officials during military crisis. Chinese retail business in Hankow is all in terms of that currency, and consequently business in general suffers on account of the fall of its exchange for silver.

A leading votary of Buddhism of Hankow, Li Ying-chen, former Tuchun of Fukien Province, has just returned from a trip of investigation of dike repair work along the Han River of which he is the director-general. Upon his return he summoned members of the Hankow Buddhist Society to a temple in Hanyang where he delivered a series of lectures. It was proposed to raise funds from among members of the society to found a permanent Buddhist society in this center, and it is announced that contributions and pledges for the fund have amounted to more than $40,000, which is to be collected within five years.

An Associated Provincial Chamber of Commerce of Hupeh is being promoted by Chambers of Commerce at Hangshih-kong, Ichang Shasi, Hsinti, and Lachokow, to be located at Hankow. The provincial organ is to be formed by representatives from Chambers of Commerce among the sixty-nine districts or perfectures with the express purpose of serving the commercial interests of the whole province. The proposal was made with the view of more effectively opposing exorbitant taxations by military authorities of this province, and to better protect the interests of various trades which would be otherwise left to official exploitation. Favorable replies have been received from various Chambers of Commerce to whom the above suggestion was made.

Hankow, March 26, 1922.

Liggett and Meyers Statement Shows Large Surplus

A surplus of $26,044,203.62 is shown by the annual 1921 statement of the Ligett and Meyers Tobacco Company in a financial report just issued. The company has been conducting business in the United States for a great many years but has only recently opened up its operations in China. The detailed statement for 1921 follows:

St. Louis Mo, February 25, 1922.

To the Stockholders of Liggett & Meyers Tobacco Co., of New Jersey.

The Financial Statement of your Company for the year ended December 31, 1921, is herewith submitted:—

Net profits for the year, including Dividends from Subsidiary Companies		G. $12,650,739.86
LESS		
Difference between purchase price and Par of 7% Gold Bonds of this Company (Par Value $140,500 00) purchased and cancelled during the year as required by Trust Indenture		9,929 52
		12,640,810.34
Interest for year on 7% bonds	$ 1,000,378.73	
Interest for year on 5% bonds	752,980 00	
Interest for year on 6% notes	1,033,294 48	2.786,653.21
		9,854,157.13
Dividends for year on Preferred Stock		1,575,980.00
		8,278,177.13
Surplus December 31, 1920		22,390,335.49
		30,668,512.62
Four quarterly dividends of 3% each on Common Stock		3,894,309.00
Surplus December 31, 1921		G. $26,774,203.62

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Albino Sy Cip, V. Pres.
J. W. McFerran, Manager
Merwin Webster, Cashier and Sec'y.

ASSETS

Real Estate, Machinery & Fixtures.....$	16 459,458 33
Leaf Tobacco, Manufactured Stock & Operating supplies.....	64,185,976 74
Trade-marks, etc.....	40,709,711 21
Stock in Subsidiary Companies	1,869,583.70
Accounts & Bills Receivable.....	6 425,811 84
Cash	12,031,456 73
G. $	141,681,998 55

LIABILITIES

7% Gold Bonds Maturing Oct. 1, 1944 $	14.261,000 00
5% Gold Bonds Maturing Aug 1, 1951	15,059,600 00
Preferred Stock (7% Cumulative)	22,514 000 00
Common Stock.	21,496,400 00
Common Stock B.....	11,177,900 00
Accrued Interest on 7% Bonds, payable April 1, 1922....	249,567 48
Accrued Interest on 5% Bonds, payable February 1, 1922..	313,741 66
Dividend on Preferred Stock, payable January 1, 1922	393,995 00
Reserve for Taxes, Advertising, etc	5,121,936 75
Reserve for Depreciation-Real Estate, Machinery & Fixtures.....	4,438,322 16
Accounts & Bills payable....	19 881,331 00
G $	114 907,794 93
Surplus December 31, 1921..... ..... G $	26 774,203 62

Respectfully,
T. T. ANDERSON,
Treasurer.

Week's News Summary

GENERAL

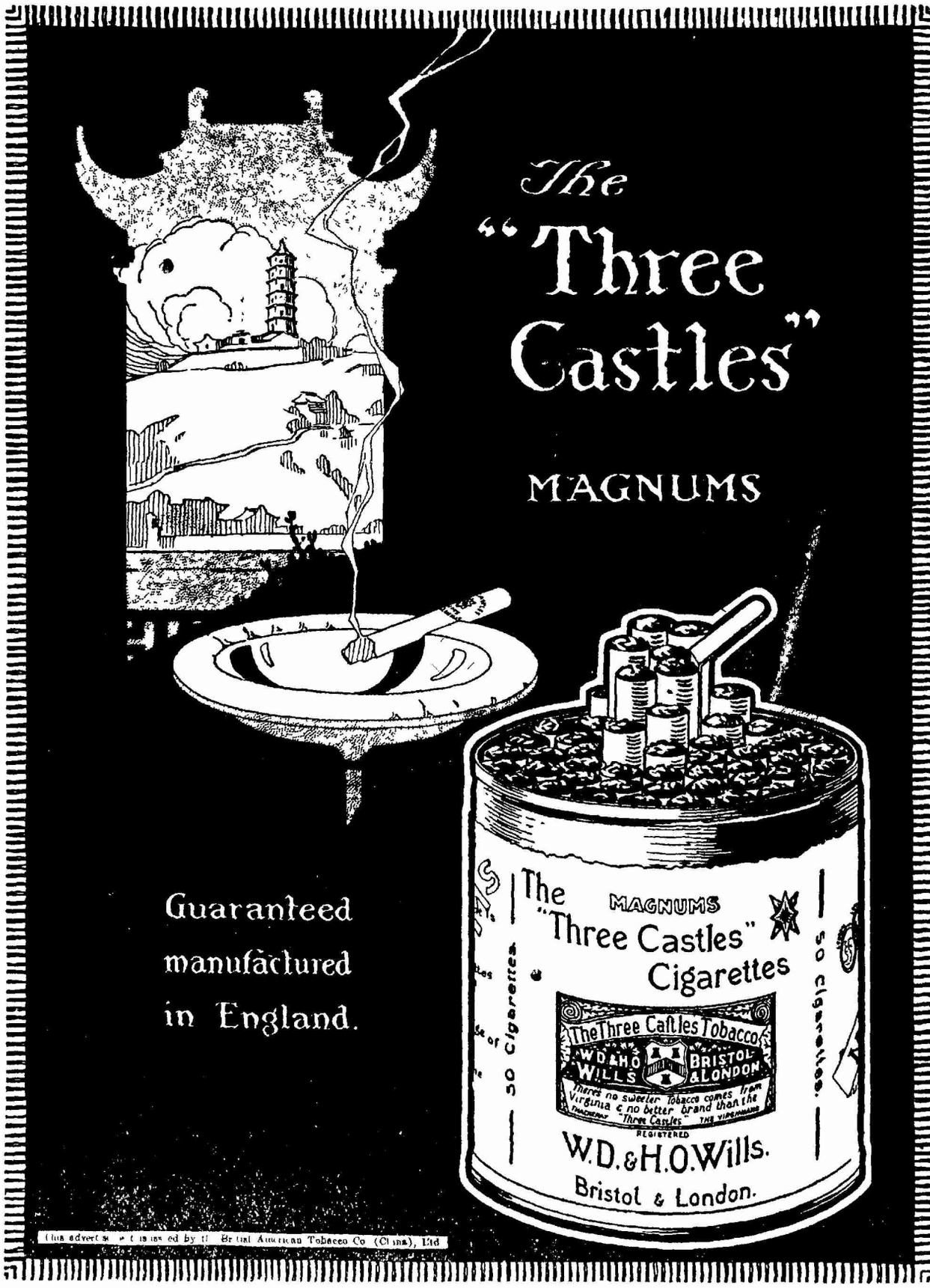
March 30. Vancouver dispatch says Semenoff, anti-Boshelvik leader is still being held by U. S. authorities in Canada, ——A text of the identic note from the American government to the Allied Powers on subject of the claim for payment for the armies of occupation is sent out by Hughes.——London report says outlook in Belfast is more serious.

March 31. Kuala Lampur report says thousands of natives and Chinese greet the Prince of Wales upon his entrance to city——Reval report says Lenin is seriously ill and rumors current that he is through politically.——John R. Mott, famous religious leader in addressing Anglo-American Association, Peking, says world's hope is in Anglo-American unity.

April 1 Peking dispatch says Japanese agreement concernt ing Shantung is that withdrawal of troops from district will start April 10.——Tariff Revision Commission meets in Shanghai with Admiral Tsai Ting-kan, revenue chief, as chairman——London report says Ulster and Southern governments are willing to cooperate and Parliament is to be asked for £500,000.——Paris dispatch says France may 'act alone' in regard to enforcing the execution of Versailles treaty.——Far Eastern Republic banker, B. M. Berlatsky, sees great chances for traders and great progress in trade at Chita.——Washington report says American are to stay in China.

April 2 Washington report says U. S is to see one of greatest industrial conflicts in the nation's history when half million coal miners in America cease work after all efforts to avert the strike.——Winston Churchill in House of Commons declares that time is ripe to test the new Irish Treaty and expresses little confidence over the New Irish Pact.——Cable advices from Peking state that Julean Arnold, American Commercial Attache will be American delegate on Tariff Revision Commission Board.——Eleventh Conference of World's Christian Student's Federation opens in Peking——Revenue of financial year ending in Great Britain shows decrease of previous year due to excess profits duty and special receipts.——The latest developments in the Genoa Conference shows that all the Baltic States are showing great interest in Russia.

April 4 New York report says nearly million coal men out in greatest of all strikes in United States and conditions show that coal may be imported from Britain.——Paris dispatch says the delegation for Genoa Conference has been named by French government and includes M. Barthon Minister of Justice and Vice-president of the Council, M. Colrat, under-secretary of state, M. Berrese, French Ambassador to Rome, and M. Seadoux of the Foreign Office.


The "Three Castles"
MAGNUMS
Guaranteed manufactured in England.
The MAGNUMS "Three Castles" Cigarettes
50 Cigarettes
The Three Castles Tobacco
W.D. & H.O. WILLS
BRISTOL & LONDON
There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia & no better brand than the "Three Castles"
REGISTERED
W.D. & H.O. Wills.
Bristol & London.
This advertisement is issued by the British American Tobacco Co (China), Ltd

"The Road Through the Heart of China"

Peking-Hankow Line

Chinese Government Railways

PASSING through China's most magnificient scenic regions, traversing the great plains of Chihli, the central portion of Honan and the mountainous region of eastern Hupei province, the PEKING-HANKOW LINE—the most important of China's rail routes—enables tourists and travelers to obtain a glimpse of Old China.

The Peking-Hankow route joins the main line of the Peking-Mukden Railways at Fengtai, connecting by so doing with the railways of Manchuria, Korea, Japan and Siberia. Steamer service at Hankow brings it into easy communication with Yangtze River ports and Shanghai.

From Peking to Hankow is a journey of 34 hours, by the daily express train, which has modern dining and sleeping car accomodations.

Few summer resorts in China can compare in natural charm of views and comforts afforded with Chikungshan Mountain, whose summit reaches an altitude of 1980 ft. A serpentine road climbs the mountain from Sintien Station, 110 miles from Hankow, on the summit of which are beautiful bungalows awaiting vacationists.

One of the most impressive sights in China, the Western Tombs may be reached by a branch line which was built exclusively for the use of the former Imperial Sovereigns to visit the tombs of their ancestors. The site of the beautifully adorned Imperial Tombs, which include the mausoleums of four Manchu Emperors, three Empresses and a number of Princesses, is close to the Liang Ko Chwang Station, 79 miles from Peking. The region is justly appreciated for its charming, Oriental scenery and atmosphere.

ABRIDGED TIME TABLE

(Through Express Service Only)

1 Direct W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.	3 Sem-dir W L B 1.2.3.cl.		STATIONS.		2 Direct W.L.B. 1 2.3.cl.	4 Sem-dir W.L.B. 1.2.3.cl.
8.00	21.00	dep	Peking Chienmen	arr.	21.35	7.55
8.18	21.18	,,	Paomachang	dep.	21.19	7.39
8.58	21.50	,,	Changsintitu	,,	20.52	7.14
9.47		,,	Liuliho	,,	19.58	
10 40		,,	Kaopeotien	,,	19 04	
12.34	0.43	,,	Paotingfu	,,	17.23	4.24
16.30	3.57	,,	Chengtingfu	,,	13.22	1.08
17.36	5.03	,,	Shihkiachwang	,,	12.11	0.02
21.27	8.07	,,	Shuntehfu	,,	8.33	21.15
0.11	11.41	,,	Changteh Ho	,,	5 29	17.30
2.48	15.04	,,	Sinsiang	,,	2.52	14 13
6.13	17.58	,,	Chengchow	,,	0.26	11.24
7.24	20.48	,,	Hsuchow	,,	22.15	3.33
9.14	23 04	,,	Yencheng	,,	20.35	6.43
11.11	0.44	,,	Chumatien	,,	18.16	4 45
14.09	3 12	,,	Sinyangchow	,,	15.09	2.13
15.26	4.19	,,	S'tien (Chikungshan)	,,	13.46	1.03
18.56		,,	Siaokan	,,	9.55	21.50
20.50	9.15	arr.	Hankow Tachimen	,,	8.00	20.00

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April 5. Vladivostok report says heavy fighting is in progress between Japanese and Reds.——The world looks to students in all countries for moral leadership declare John R Mott, in Peking, at World Student's Conference. ——It is estimated that the daily loss from the coal strike will be in the bituminous coal 1,200,000 tons and in wages in connection therewith, $2,000,000, in the production of anthracite coal the daily loss will be 300,000 tons, and wages in connection therewith $800,000.

Current Market Reports

Weekly and Monthly Conditions and Quotations of China's Principal Markets

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton —Throughout this week the market displayed a steady tendency. Mills, however, have been taking more interest in the raw material against their hefty sales of yarn than have recorded within the last few days. A not surprising feature of the situation is the strength shown daily both in yarn and in cotton. The principle problem before the operators to-day, is whether this will result in the gradual marketing of the crops as is needed or that the same forced liquidation which took place in the "futures" market will also extend in "spots" in the up-country marts. So far, rumors on this point have been conflicting and the truth is that probably there was some cotton forced out and some sold voluntarily; but the bulk of the cotton is still held by the farmers who intend to market their holdings gradually as the new crop progresses. For the immediate future, therefore, we feel satisfied that the reaction started will go further and are rather reluctant in encouraging our friends to follow bear ideas too far, and would rather that they meet the situation cautiously by buying on any decline, as we feel that in the near future the "bears' dope" will collapse and that they in turn will be as bullish as they were bearish. The tone of the Market firm.

Yarn —Since our last, the market has been keeping steady. The general tendency continues to be toward higher prrices. Some 10,000 bales were sold by Spinners and 6,000 bales second hand, the later sales have been exported during the past week to interior points. We still advocate the policy of investment buying and patiently await developments.

Liverpool, March 30, 1922.

Liverpool Market:—

Middling American, Spot .....10.63 Pence
,, ,, May .....10.28 ,,
,, ,, July .....10.16 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

New York, March, 30, 1922.

New York Market.—May.....17.97 Cents
July .....17.35 ,,
October .....17.03 ,,
December .....16.94 ,,
January .....16.83 ,,
Spot .....18.15 ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, March, 30, 1922.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May .....Rps. 455 per Khandy,
Fully Good Bengal, May..... ,, 348 ,, ,,
Fine Oomra, May ..... ,, 398 ,, ,,
Market:—*Steady.*

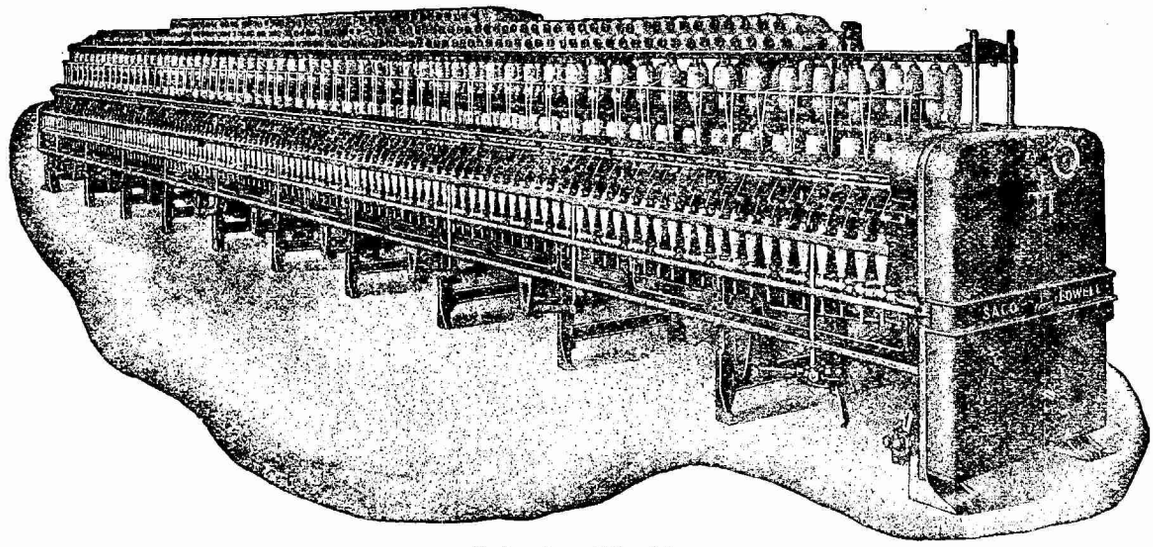
Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow .....Tls. 36.00
Shanghai ..... ,, 32.50
,, M-ginned, ... ,, 32.50
Taichong ..... ,, 35.50
Tone of the Market:—*Firm.*

The American Stock Market

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce has received the following telegraphic quotations, dated New York, March 28, 1922.

COTTON MILL MACHINERY



Spinning Machine
manufactured by

Saco-Lowell Shops

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.
Agents in China

The Chinese American Bank of Commerce

中華懋業銀行

Established by American and Chinese capitalists under special charter of the Government of China, April 12, 1919.

Authorized Capital U. S. $10,000,000
Paid-up Capital U. S. $ 5,000,000

Head Office: PEKING

Branches:

Hankow, Harbin, Manila, Peking, Shanghai, Shihkiachwang, Tientsin, Tsinan.

Correspondents throughout the world, including the interior of China.

The Bank receives deposits; grants loans; issues drafts and makes telegraphic transfers; buys and sells foreign exchange; issues commercial and circular letters of credit; collects bills, checks and other documents; and does other general banking business.

SHANGHAI BRANCH
No. 11A Nanking Road
Telephone Nos. Central 5841, 5842 & 5843.
E. KANN, *Manager*
SOOYII K. SHEN, *Assistant Manager*
LOUIS SHEN, *Assistant Manager*

The Ault & Wiborg China Co.

37 Canton Road
SHANGHAI

Factories & Headquarters in Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

Established 1878

MANUFACTURERS OF

Printing & Lithographic Inks
Dry Colors
Aniline Dyes
Enamels, Paints & Varnishes
Typewriter Ribbons & Carbon Papers
Writing Fluids

DEALERS IN

Printing & Lithographic Machinery of every description
Papers of all kinds.
Headquarters in China for supplying every need of Lithographic or Printing shops
Foreign experts in all above lines will give you advice at anytime without obligation on your part.

Branch houses carrying stocks at Canton, Hongkong, Hankow, Tientsin and Manila.

20-247

International Banking Corporation

CAPITAL, SURPLUS, & UNDIVIDED PROFITS: U. S. $15,195,750

OWNED BY THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK.

Head Office: 60 Wall Street. New York
London Office: 36 BISHOPSGATE E. C.
Lyons Office: 27 PLACE TOLOZAN
San Francisco Office: 232 MONTGOMERY STREET

BRANCHES:

CHINA
SHANGHAI
PEKING
TIENTSIN
HANKOW
HARBIN
HONGKONG
CANTON

INDIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
RANGOON

JAPAN
YOKOHAMA
KOBE

JAVA
BATAVIA
SOURABAYA

PHILIPPINES
MANILA
CEBU

SPAIN
BARCELONA
MADRID

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS
SINGAPORE

DOMINICAN REPUBLIC
SANTO DOMINGO
SANCHEZ
SAN FRANCISCO de MACORIS
SAN PEDRO de MACORIS
SANTIAGO
PUERTO PLATA
BARAHONA
LA VEGA

PANAMA
PANAMA
COLON

BRANCHES OF THE NATIONAL CITY BANK OF NEW YORK

ARGENTINA
BUENOS AIRES
ROSARIO

BELGIUM
ANTWERP
BRUSSELS

BRAZIL
PERNAMBUCO
RIO DE JANEIRO
SANTOS
SAO PAULO

CHILE
SANTIAGO
VALPARAISO

CUBA
HAVANA
AND 22 BRANCHES

ENGLAND
LONDON

ITALY
GENOA

PERU
LIMA

PORTO RICO
PONCE
SAN JUAN

RUSSIA
MOSCOW } Temporarily
PETROGRAD } Closed

URUGUAY
MONTEVIDEO

VENEZUELA
CARACAS

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*
1A Kiukiang Road.
SHANGHAI

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American Stocks

Liberty Bonds	3rd 4½'s	1928	99.40
Victory Bonds	4¾'s	1922-23	100.80
American Telephone and Telegraph Convertible	6's	1925	114⅛
Standard Oil Co. of New York	7's	1931	106¼
New York City	4¼	1965	105¼
British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd, Common			15¾
Pacific Development Corporation Stock			9½

The Timber Market

By The China Import and Export Lumber Co., Ltd.
Market Selling Rates of Lumber and Timber at Shanghai on April 1, 1922.

Planks and sawn logs sold in Standard Dimensions.	Price per 1,000' B M. ex Yard; Shanghai Shanghai Tls
Oregon Pine, basis rate	55 00
Native Pine Plank—8' to 12'	45 00
Lauan (Philippine)	80 00
Teak—in sawn squares	Nominal
Sawn Oak (European grade) up to 4" wide	125 00
With increase of Price of Tls. 5 00 for every additional inch in width.	

Hewn Logs

White Ash (Sen)	70 00
Brown Ash (Tamo)	70 00
Katsura	70 00
Oak	75 00

Laths

1½" x 4' (thickness about 1/3") Tls. 9 00 per 1,000 pieces

T. & G. Flooring	*No 1*	*No 2*
	Shanghai Tls	
Oregon Pine 1" x 4"	78 00	63 00
" 1" x 6"	80.00	64 00
" 1¼" x 4"	82 00	
" 1¼" x 6"	84 00	
Chinese Pine in lengths of 8' to 12'		
Pine 1" x 4", 1" x 6", & 1" x 5"	55 00	
Oak 1" x 1½" x 2", 3", 4" & 5"	155 00	
Oak ½" x 2" (Gross surface measure)	130 00	Nominal
Oak Parquet cut to length 3' or less		
1" x 2" & 1" x 3"	155 00	
Oak ½" x 2" & ½" x 3" (Gross surface measure)	130 00	
Teak 1" x 2", 1" x 3" & 1" x 4"	Nominal	
Kiln-dried Lumber Tls. 5.00 per 1,000' B M.	extra	

Prices quoted are ex yard, Shanghai.

Weekly Silk Market Report

China Steam Filatures: The market is inactive and declining. The limited business from Lyons has not been sufficient to maintain prices. Although stocks are limited some holders incline towards concessions in view of the lack of business and approaching new crop. During the week Taels 1260 was paid for Three Dancers grade.

Tsatlees: Remain unaltered.

Tussahs: With the exception of a few bales Market Chops at Taels 620, market has remained inactive. There is very little cargo obtainable.

A few bales have been done at Antung by Japanese.

The following purchases have been reported during the week:

20 B/s	China Steam Filature	New World	12/22	X-1	Tls	1230
10 "	" " "	Double Deer	13/15	1-2	"	1300
10 "	" " "	Double Deer	9/11	1-2	"	1350
30 "	" " "	Double Deer	9/11-11/13	1-2	"	1320
10 "	" " "	Fisher	13/15	2	"	1200
10 "	" " "	Double Eagle	11/13	X-1	"	1295
50 "	" " "	Three Dancers	9/11-13/15	X-1	"	1260
10 "	" " "	Victory	12/22	X-1	"	1210

13 ,, Meinchow Reel	Sun Phoenix	1 ,,	980
10 ,, Meinyang	S. T.	2 ,,	545
15 ,, ,,	C. K.	1-2 ,,	555
30 ,, Tussah Filature	Market Chops	1 ,,	620
50 ,, ,, ,,	Native	X-1-2 ,,	450

Shipment up to March 28, 1922.

	Season 1921/1922	Season 1920/1921
White Steam Filatures..	20022 B/s	16686 B/s
Yellow Steam Filatures.	6419 ,,	458 ,,
White Silks.....	7271 ,,	7367 ,,
Yellow Silks.....	11319 ,,	9110 ,,
Tussahs.....	9967 ,,	5911 ,,

Japanese Report:

This Year's Sericulture

This year's condition and results of sericuture in Japan are to be determined by the future climatic conditions and future changes in the economic situation in America and Japan, ruling the demand for silk fabrics; and it is thought to be very hard to form any definite idea of it. An opinion is, however, that the consumption of raw silk in Japan will be diminished this year from last year, for trade is growing steadily dull with so much imports over exports and the silkweaving industry has been so much depressed since the end of last year as to compel the weavers to discuss seriously either a curtailment or a suspension. On the other hand, the American demand for raw silk may be hoped to show an increase of late. If so, the total of foreign and domestic requirements for Japan silk for this year will perhaps be greater than that for 1921. As to the stock of old cocoons to be carried to next business year, the same opinion is that it will perhaps be little. This will make it unnecessary for the sericulturists to curtail operations for this spring season as for last year, and there being no better side work for the farmers, the silkworm eggs gathered for it will be naturally increased. There is still a large stock held by the Imperial Silk Co. as a great menage on the export market, and moreover, the American buyers seem to be very cautious against purchasing. In this view, the price of cocoons for this year is feared to open high and decline gradually then. The sericulturists are warned against such possibilility and are advised to be most considerate.

No Raw Silk Exchange Allowed But in Yokohama

It is reported as official remarks that the authorities concerned have no intention whatever to grant any application to establish a raw silk exchange besides the existing one in Yokohama, although it is desired by different bodies interested, and they have in fact instructed the Governor of Hiogo Prefecture to advise the Kobe movers for the establishment of the exchange there to give up the agitation, telling the official determination not to permit the project in any way. These persons attribute the inactivity of raw silk trade in Kobe to the absence of a raw silk exchange there, but the Government has never granted the establishment of such instructions in the past as means to prosper the business in the localities.

Canton, March 15, 1922.

Market: Total business during the fortnight amounted to about 750/900 Bales.—Prices for New Styles were rather weaker whilst for the few remaining lots of longreels a slight advance in price was obtained.

Buying for American account is still of a "hand to mouth" character only.—Some enquiries for New season's silk, shipment April/May, have been in evidence, but at this writing the majority of the reelers are not inclined to sell for April shipment, for fear that this year's first crop will be unusually late,

The demand from Lyons has been quite animated, so, much so, that buyers have been obliged to take New Style 14/16 seeing that stocks of Best 1 13/15 are practically exhausted.—Reports have it that some contracts have been concluded for Best 1 13/15, May/June shipment, at a reduction of from 6% to 8% compared with prevailing prices for ready cargo.

Shipments

Season 1921/1922	(May 1st to March 15th 1922)	39,000 B/s
,, 1920/1921	,,	21,000 ,,
,, 1919/1920	,,	36,000 ,,

Shanghai Exchange for week ending Wednesday, April 5th, 1922.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Our stocks of silver are reported as follows :—

Exchange :—After advancing to 34⅛d. the London price of silver to-day at 33½d. is ⅛d. lower than this day last week. Latest advices report that the market closes easy with cash supplies plentiful. Our T/T rate on London was raised to 3/3 on 31st March, at which quotation it still remains, the market has been throughout the week above this level.

No improvement in trade can be reported, and business has again been largely speculative. The exchange market closes steady, with sterling offering at 3/3⅝ near, 3/3⅞ May/June, and T/T on New York offering at 72¾. The New York/London rate has improved to 4.40.

Sycee and Bar Silver.....Tls. 30,959,000 a decrease of Tls. 1,219,000
Chinese and Mexican Dollars .. $ 35,440,000 an increase of $ 1,650,000
Estimated value in Tls. 56,475,000 as against Tls. 66,000,000 held at this time last year

†	Average rates for March	Thurs. March 30	Friday March 31	Sat. April 1st	Mon. April 3rd	Tuesday April 4th	Wed. April 5th
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.942	3/2½	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
D/Dfts. ,,	—	3/2¾	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼	3/3¼
4m/s ,,	—	3/3	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛	3/3⅛
T/T India	247.586	252½	255¼	255¾	255¾	255¾	255¾
T/T France	768.461	780	790	790	790	785	785
T/T N. Y.	69.202	70	71¼	71	71	71½	71½
T/T H'kong	75.509	75	75	75	75	74¾	74¾
T/T Japan	68.846	68¼	67¼	67	67	67	66¾
T/T Batavia	186.731	190¼	193⅛	193	193	193	193
T/T Straits	73 096	72	71	71	71	71	71
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred, D/A	3/4.269	3/5	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛	3/5⅛
4m/s ,, D/P	—	3/5¼	3/5¾	3/5¾	3/5¾	3/5¾	3/5¾
6m/s ,, ,,	3/4.769	3/5⅛	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6	3/6
4m/s ,, ,,							
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	818.461	830	840	840	840	835	835
4m/s N.Y. Lc.	72.856	74	75¼	75	75	75¼	75¼
4m/s ,, Docs	—	74½	75¾	75½	75½	76	76

†Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling.	March 30	March 31	April 1st	April 3rd	April 4th	April 5th
Bullion.						
***London** Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	33¾	33⅞	34⅛	33⅞	33¾	33½
	G. $. 65⅛	G. $. 65⅜	G. $. 66⅛	G. $. 65⅜	G $. 65⅛	G. $. 658
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch	Tls. 319⁷⁰	Tls. 320¹⁰	Tls. 318⁵⁰	Tls. 321⁶⁰	Tls. 321⁷⁰	Tls. 321⁷⁰
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100 (C.) 999 touch)	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰	111⁰⁰
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100	72.475	72.4875	72 4625	72.4625	72.475	72.475
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Callmoney)	6%	5½%	5%	6%	4%	3½%

*Closing Price in London for Previous day.

Bank of England rate of discount		4½%	London on Paris T/T 48.14
Bank of France rate of discount		5%	London on Germany T/T 1445
London open Market rate of Discount	3 m/s.	2⅝%	New York on London T/T 440
,, ,,	4 m/s.	2⅝%	Bombay on London T/T 1/3 7/32
,, ,,	*6 m/s.	2⅞%	Hongkong on ,, T/T 2/5½
			Yokohama ,, ,, T/T 2/1 13/16

What the Ships Carry Between America and China

(Taken from the Daily Returns of the Shanghai Customs from Monday, March 10, to March 16, 1922)

(Keys:Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mills—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Taels, Customs Rate Mar. Tael 1 20 equal Gold $1)

S. S. Empress of Russia, February 25.

To New York.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
White, Shanghai, Bls. 255.	Pls.	255.57
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 15 ..	,,	15.09
Silk Pongees, Honan	,,	3.60
Hides, Horse	,,	29
Straw Braid, White.....	,,	21
Skins, Hare.....	Pcs.	48
Skins, Kid.....	,,	2,450
Skins, Marmot.....	,,	3,119
Skins, Raccoon.....	,,	2,000

To Chicago.

Silk, Raw, Filature:		
Wild, other Ports Bls. 10 ..	Pls.	10
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo	Pls.	37
Tea, Leaf, other Ports.....	,,	84
Sausage	,,	4

S. S. Shinyo Maru, from U. S. A., Feb. 20.

Wool and Cotton Blankets....	Lb.	60
Bleaching Powder	Pls.	300
Coffee	,,	45
India rubber.....	,,	6
Leather, Calf.....	,,	4
Paper, Strawboard.....	,,	24
Machines: Calculating	Pcs.	6
Lanterns.....	,,	72
Typewriters	,,	2
Cigarettes	Mille	38,600
Treasure, Silver Bars .....Hk.Tls.		607,834

S. S. Korea Maru, March 1.

To Boston.

Wool, Sheep's.....	Pls.	3,134

To New York.

Silk Raw, Filature:		
White, Shanghai Bls. 23 ..	Pls.	22.79
Straw Braid, White	,,	56
Wool, Sheep's	,,	20,380
Carpets.....	Pcs.	289
Skins, Kid.....	,,	738
Skins, Lamb	,,	6,478
Skins, Squirrel, with Tails....	,,	10,000

To San Francisco.

Carpets.....	Pcs.	81
Soy.....	Pls.	8
Vegetables, Salted	,,	21
Walnuts, Kernels.....	,,	75

S. S. Apus, from U. S. A.

Leather, Calf.....	Pls.	2
Oil Kerosene	Galls.	211,210
Oil, Lubricating.....	Galls.	41,336
Turpentine.....	Galls.	2,924

S. S. Hoysisan Maru, from U. S. A., Feb. 21.

Iron Bar Ends	Pls.	1,750
Iron Plate Cuttings	,,	13,042
Iron Sheets.....	,,	165
Leadfoil and Tinfoil	,,	473
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,390
Cigarettes.....	Mille	45,750
Machinery.....	Hk. Tls.	73,238

S. S. Hannawa, from U. S. A., February 21.

Flour, Wheat.....	Pls.	12,600
Timber:		
Softwood, Ordinary Sawn...Supt. ft.		196,619

S. S. Apus, March 4.

To Los Angeles.

Feathers, Duck.....	Pls.	32

S. S. Celtic Prince, March 4.

To Boston.

Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	241
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Ningpo.....	,,	163

To Philadelphia.

Tea, Black, Kiukiang	Pls.	1

To New York.

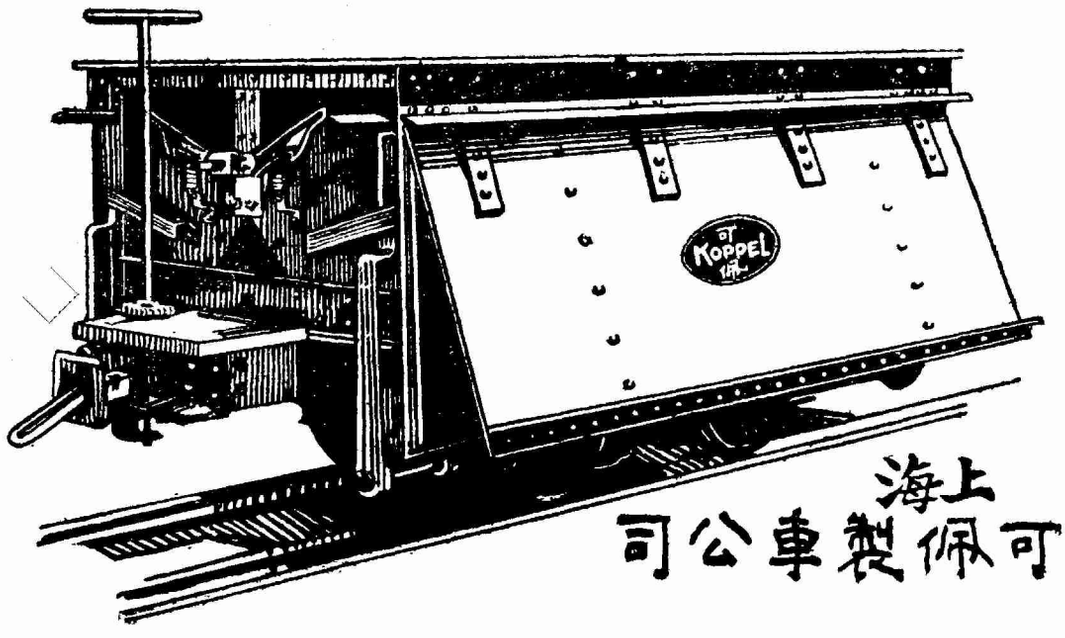
Tea, Black, Hankow	Pls.	5
Tea, Black, Kiukiang	,,	709
Tea, Green:		
Gunpowder, Kiukiang	Pls.	7
Young Hyson, Kiukiang...	,,	45
Hyson, Kiukiang.....	,,	11
Bristles.....	,,	150
Camphor.....	,,	700
Feathers, Duck	,,	685
Skins, Doe.....	Pcs.	2,200
Skins, Weasel	,,	10,000

S. S. Elpenor, from U. S. A., February 22.

Cotton Goods, Unclassed	Yds.	230
Iron Bolts and Nuts	Pls.	34
Iron Plates	,,	441
Iron Shaftings	,,	181
Cotton, Wasted.....	,,	1,338
Ether.....	,,	2
Leather, Cow	,,	1
Stearine.....	,,	1,680
Leadfoil and Tinfoil Mixtures..	,,	389
Tobacco, Leaf.....	,,	2,704
Wax, Paraffin.....	,,	2,350
Motor-cars	Pcs.	1
Motor-trucks	,,	8
Typewriters	,,	60
Baking Powder, in Tins.....	Doz.	90
Cigarettes.....	Mille	63,600
Machinery.....	Hk. Tls.	17,897

S. S. Silver State, February 22, from U. S. A

Canned Fruits.....	Pls.	36
Cream, Evaporated.....	,,	763
Flour, Wheat	,,	1,874
Herrings, Salt	,,	15
Milk, Condensed.....	,,	360
Wheat	,,	22,500
Motor-cars	Pcs.	10
Hats, Rush	Doz.	82
Ginseng,		
American, 1st Quality, Crude Catties		·660



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New Books and Publications

Philippine Independence

The Cornerstone of Philippine Independence: A Narrative of Seven Years, by Francis Burton Harrison. New York: The Century Company; 1922.

FRANCIS BURTON HARRISON, who was Governor-General of the Philippine Islands from 1913 to 1920, believes that the United States should grant independence to the Filipinos, and has written this volume to show that faith of his and also to show why he believes the Filipinos should have it, because they have shown themselves capable of self-government. He also wants people to know that he had a pretty good time with the natives of those islands; that he had trouble with certain Regular Army officers and one navy officer, and that the Wilson Administration did not back up its promises with performances in the way of keeping faith with the Filipinos. He was most severe in his criticism of the army officers as a body, and in that respect keeps alive the traditions he acquired in the House of Representatives, from which body he was promoted to the post he served in the Philippines. As a hidebound opponent of the Regular Army it is hard to find any one more consistent than the average member of the House of Representatives, and Mr. Harrison lives up to this record even in his more exalted state as Governor-General, and again when he has retired to private life.

Critics of our experiments in colonization in Cuba, the Philippines, in Haiti and Porto Rico always declare that we have no tradition in this field behind us; that we have no body of men trained to such service and Lord Cromer, Sir Harry Johnstone and Kitchener are always trotted out as the perfect examples of real colonial administrators. But if we keep on we are likely to improve, certainly in the way of the literature of American colonization, as this volume proves. For Mr. Harrison has written a mighty good book and a very entertaining one about his experiences as a colonial administrator, although, as he very shrewdly points out, we have no colonies. He also shows he is fully aware of this high British tradition of superior colonial administration, and, just as shrewdly, describes how sedulously that tradition is cultivated by British devotees of the empire. In fact, Mr. Harrison's ability to see his way through the devious paths of propaganda in relation to colonization is one of his most admirable characteristics. And if all Americans who are interested in our overseas adventures in government would read and digest his chapter on "Earlier Years of American Occupation" in the Philippines he would be all the better equipped to pass judgment on such questions. For what was done then is being done now in every new enterprise of this kind we enter on. Only it is seldom it is so plainly and so logically set forth.

Although the scope of the volume is described as covering only the seven years of the author's term of office in the Philippines it is much more comprehensive than that. He gives a brief but satisfying history of the Filipino race, tells of the coming of the Americans and of the early years of their administration, gives a capital sketch of the Moros and their pacification, another excellent and picturesque of native life in the provinces, with their reforms describes the new Filipino Government since 1916, and tells of business and financial conditions in the islands. All this is packed full of statistics and enlivened with "local color" from personal observation and experience touched with warm sympathy and a lively sense of humor. Mr. Harrison has very definite views as to the Japanese "menace," and to these has gives a special chapter, holding that the Japanese must expand and have only one avenue left to them; the continent of Asia. His book will probably irritate many Americans; but it will entertain and inform all those who wish to learn something about the Philippines and their peoples.—*N. Y. Herald.*

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Special reports of meetings of Societies interested in Asia.
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Agents for the Far East: Kelly & Walsh; Maruzen & Co.

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Outline for the Study of Current History, Finance and Commerce of China

by

C. F. REMER, M. A.,

Professor of Economics, St. John's University

and

DONALD ROBERTS, M. A.,

Professor of History, St. John's University

This outline, primarily for the use of middle schools and colleges, is based upon the Review for last week. It is not intended that the whole of the outline be used but that those topics be selected that are found be to adapted to the class.

1. International Affairs

1. Chinese Poetry in English Translation

Read the review of Mrs. Ayscough's and Miss Lowell's book, which is found on p.168.

Questions. 1. Have you ever tried to translate poetry of one language into another language? What are the chief difficulties in attempting such a thing? 2. What constitutes poetry—is it the thought, the emotion, the rhythm, the rime? Which of these elements is most important? 3. Of what value should a book of translations of Chinese poetry into English poetry be to an Englishman or an American? 4. Have you read any good English poetry? How does it differ from Chinese poetry? In what respects is it similar? 5. What do you take to have been the meaning of the man who remarked: "Let me write the songs of a nation and let those who wish write its laws." 6. In what way does such a book, as here reviewed, promote better international relations?

2. Foreign Help and Self-Help for China

Read the address of Dr. Schurman which is given on pp.165-168.

Questions. 1. Who is Dr. Schurman? 2. Does he consider that China gained much at the Washington Conference? 3. What does he consider to be her opportunity now? 4. What are the obstacles to the abolition of extraterritoriality? 5. Can the present policy of foreign nations as a whole toward China be rightly described as an aggressive policy? 6. Do you genuinely believe that a republican government is a much better for China one than a monarchical government? 7. What definite changes must come about if China is to have a genuine republic? 8. What measures *could now be taken* in order to bring these changes about?

3. The New Diplomacy.

Read the article on pp. 163-165.

Questions. 1. Was the Washington Conference characterized by "open" or by "closed" (secret) diplomacy? What facts can you give to support your answer to this question? 2. What methods of publicity are being used by the United States government in regard to the results of the conference? 3. What are the views expressed by Dr. Reinsch as quoted by the writer? 4. What are the views of Mr. Balfour? 5. What is the essential difference between the views expressed by these two men? 6. Does the work of diplomacy require a man trained and expert in the art, or is it a thing better left for good intentions, however unskilled the diplomat may be?

2. Domestic Affairs

1. The Question of Freedom of the Press in Shanghai.

Read the editorial on p. 162, and also the advertisement which appears on p. 171.

Questions 1. What is the occasion for the present comment on this matter? 2. What is the substance of the legislation which is proposed? 3. What is the declared purpose? 4. What are the editor's objections to this proposal? 5. According to his view what remedy is there in case of the publications of unlawful or libellous printed matter? 6. By what organizations is the advertisement on p. 171 published? What are the chief objections to the proposed law, as stated in this advertisement? 7. Should a government permit every form of freedom of speech, and not punish anyone for seditions or libellous utterance? What principle is followed in regard to this matter, in democratic countries? 8, Carefully define the term "freedom of speech."

2. The Anti-Christian Movement.

Read the news items on p.172 and p.1741.

Questions. 1. What is the chief cause of the recent anti-Christian meetings in Peking and in Shanghai? 2. Examine carefully the statements which are made by the organization mentioned. 3. Is "obedience" a "slavish" thing, or are there many different kinds of obedience? 4. Does all religion propagate "superstition"? Are religion and superstition the same thing? 5. Is it your understanding of all religion that it despises temporary things and teaches men to "dream" rather than to improve hun an life? 6. Does Christianity seek to promote militarism and "capitalism"? Is its purpose "to exploit"? 7. Is religion contrary to science? Does science explain all things in man's life in the world? 8. Do you think that the arguments against religion and against the Christian religion, as stated here are based on careful reason and experience?

3. Commerce and Finance

Topic 1. The Shantung Agreement Annex.

Read the article on this subject that begins on p. 169. The full text of the Shantung Agreement will be found in the *Review* for February 11, under the heading "The Washington Conference."

Questions: 1. What is the Chinese law with regard to foreign stockholders in Chinese companies? 2. What is meant by a light railway? 3. Why are the telegraph lines mentioned as a part of the railway property? 4. What are the general provisions upon the subject of the employment of Japanese on the Tsingtau-Tsinanfu Railway? 5. Judging from this document do you consider that these agreements upon the subject of the nationality of the employees are important? 6. What is the agreement with regard to Japanese post offices? 7. Why is the date, January 1, 1923, mentioned in this connection? 8. Does article 16 seem to you to be a reasonable article? Why?

The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906).

JUDGE, Charles S. Lobingier.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY, Chauncey P. Holcomb.
COMMISSIONER, Ferno J. Schuhl.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
DEPUTY CLERK, L. Macoubrey.
MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Nelson E. Lurton.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk
OFFICE HOURS 9 1; 2-5.

TIENTSIN:
DEPUTY MARSHAL, William T. Collins.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of *The Weekly Review* may be accepted as authentic.

Motion Day.

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 3 P. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the Clerk's office by 1 P. M. of the preceding Saturday.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

(Before the Commissioner)

March 29, 1922, Cause No. 1677, Coroner's Inquest of Mrs. W. J. Snyder; testimony taken of C. P. C. No. 120 and C. P. C. No. 128, Reeves, Dr. Fearn, Dr. Dunn and Lewis.

April 1, 1922, Cause No. 1639, U. S. v. Roth; testimony taken of Bluhm, Sikhs Nos. 344 and 502, Steinberg, C. P. C. No. 1166. Adjourned to April 8th.

" 1, " " " 1654, U. S. v. Hewitt; plea of guilty.

" 1, " " " 1669, U. S. v. Cotter; adjourned to April 8th.

" 1, " " " 1680, U. S. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co.; plea of guilty.

" 1, " " " 1681, U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; testimony taken of Ching Shu Pa and King Tien Hao.

Judgments and Orders:

March 29, 1922, Cause No. 1677, Coroner's Inquest of Mrs. W. J. Snyder; verdict of jury.

April 1, 1922, Cause No. 1654, U.S. v. Hewitt; fine of $5.00.

" 1, " " " 1680, U. S. v. Anderson, Meyer & Co.; dismissed with caution.

" 1, " " " 1681, U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; held over to U.S. Court for China for trial.

Miscellaneous Filings:

March 29, 1922, Cause No. 1674, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Bickel; marshal's return of summons to answer.

" 29, " " " 1677, In re Coroner's Inquest on the body of Mrs. W. J. Snyder; oath of jurors; verdict; jurors' discharge.

" 30, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; complaint; summons to answer issued.

March 30, 1922, Cause No. 1543, Martin v. Stone; demurrer.

" 31, " " " 1679, Grozier v. Grozier; affidavits.

" 31, " " " 1680, U. S. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; complaint.

" 31, " " " 1681, U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; complaint.

" 31, " " " 1678, Hung Tai Hong v. Asia Banking Corporation and Gaston, Williams & Wigmore; marshal's returns of summons to answer.

" 31, " " " 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese American Provision Corp'n; complaint; motion; affidavits.

April 1, 1922, Cause No. 1654, U. S. v. Hewitt; order.

" 1, " " " 1674, Hall & Holtz, Ltd. v. Bickel; order of dismissal.

" 1, " " " 1680, Andersen, Meyer & Co.; order.

" 3, " " " 1682, Mao Tung Products Co. v. Chinese American Provision Corp'n; order appointing receiver; receiver's bond.

" 3, " " " 1569, U. S. v. Thomson; order.

" 3, " " " 1681, U. S. v. Chung Soo Na; order.

" 4, " " " 989, Raab v. Barque "Chin Pu"; affidavit; notice.

" 4, " " " 1549, Hansen v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; objection to Receiver's report.

" 5, " " " 1549, Hansen v. Reid's Ltd. Inc.; objections to Receiver's report.

" 5, " " " 1543, Martin v. Stone; notice.

In the U. S. Court for China

(Commissioner's Jurisdiction)

JOSEPH R. DARLING
Plaintiff.
—v—
FOX FILM CORPORATION,
Defendant.

Cause No. 1527
Civil No. 529
ALIAS SUMMONS TO ANSWER
Filed at Shanghai, China, March 28, 1922.
W. A. Chapman
Clerk.

The President of the United States of America

to the United States Marshal for China and his Deputies:

GREETING:

You are hereby commanded to serve this Summons to Answer and a copy of the Complaint in the above entitled action upon the defendant—

Fox Film Corporation,
Shanghai,

if found within the jurisdiction of this Court and to notify it to be and appear before this Court on or before the sixth day after service hereof to file its written answer on oath.

F. J. Schuhl
U. S. Commissioner and Ex-officio Judge, Consular Court, District of Shanghai.

(SEAL)

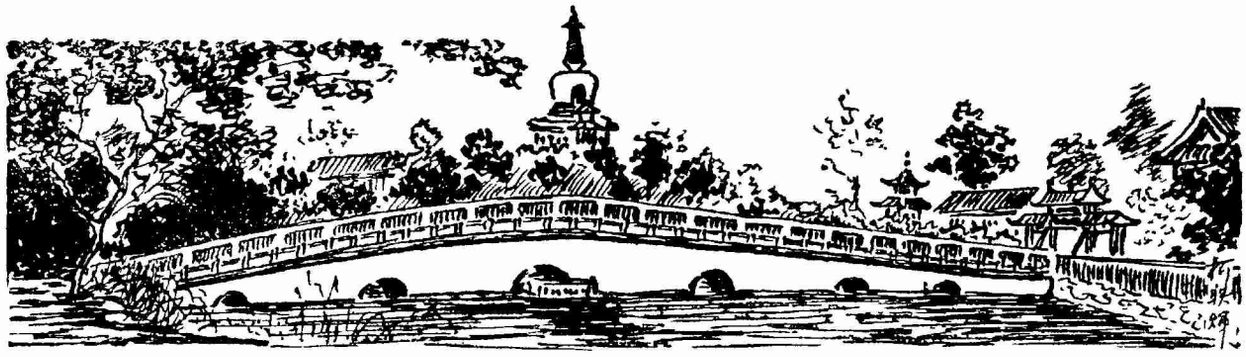
Excerpt from Regulations, Section 8: On proof of due notice, judgment by default shall be procured against any defendant failing to appear and file his written answer as required.

20-253

At the Shanghai Hotels

The following guests have registered at the Astor House Hotel during the week: E. Miniki, Japan; Mr. and Mrs. Lownds, England; Mr. and Mrs. McCaig, England; J. H. Lampert, Wenchow; G. Branston, Local; J. Behar, Peking; S. B. Chamberlain, Peking; M. Hamberger, Los Angeles; Mrs. G. Emannels, Kobe; E. M. Gale, Hankow; G. H. Crawford, Portland; B. Loup, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Brame, London; G, Menasche, Singapore; H. Kennett, London; Mr. and Mrs. Nash, England; H. K. Lindhout, Nanking; Kashida, Hongkong; Mrs. O. Krug, Los Angeles; W. Stork, Calcutta; Mr. and Mrs. G. Jarrott, Harbin; A. C. Roberts, Hankow; Nahafret, Peking; W. Lamaster, Peking; Dr. and Mrs. Davis, Tientsin; Boche, London; Mr. and Mrs. Meier, Portland; Mrs. A. L. Gump, San Francisco; R. L. Gump; San Francisco; J. S. King, Washington; J. Arnold, Peking.

The following guests have registered at the Grand Hotel Kalee during the week: Mr. and Mrs. J. Mahood, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Hollinsheal, Liverpool; Mr. and Mrs. Shelton, London; A. F. Timons; J. V. Spielmans, Yokohama; Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Collins, Hankow; James H. Wallace, Nanking; Y. M. Chang, Nanking; Lt. H. Gaus, Tientsin; Lt. Cheteen, Tientsin; Dr. and Mrs. Malhene, Tientsin; Eric Davis. Tientsin; Capt. and Mrs. Simon, Japan; Dr. Marnangeas, Nanking; Mr. and Mrs. F. D. Hendricksen, Shanghai; Mr. and Mrs. Bernet; W. Hanson; R. T. Roffe, Peking; Lt. Balay, Tientsin; Mathew, Peking; Capt. Lamet, Peking; Mrs. D. Diestel, Peking; Mr. and Mrs. V. Herth, Local; Mr. and Mrs. Brunmer, Chefoo; Grasser; Mr. and Mrs. A. Roab, London; R. R. Hamigan; Henry A. Dodd, London; Mr. and Mrs. Muller, Berlin; H. Richard; H. Schmmacher, Local; R. Schmid, Yokohama; Arthur E. Luch Hankow; Mrs. F. J. Jones, Singapore; Miss E. Bisseker, Singapore; Mrs. W. Kuehu, Yokohama; Dr. A. Nord, Canton; Albert Lonches, Peking; C. Laveroishe, Peking; Engelfeld, Peking; Harold E. Bentons, Nanking; A. M. Peoch, Tientsin; Mr. and Mrs. Robin, Hongkong; Lunt Steiger, Hongkong; Col. and Mrs. Santel, Marseilles; E. J. Ashing, Hongkong; E. Gammeter, Hongkong; H. Cordes, Tientsin;; F. Riethuller, Tsingtao; Mr, and Mrs. L. Rondon, Seoul; Mr. and Mrs. Butter; Le Counte L. Mani, Yokohama; E. A. Williams, Seattle; R. Herberty, Hankow; D. Miller.



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